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A UNIONIST CLUB.

MEMBERSHIP QUALIFICATION.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL DEFINES LIBERALISM.

WHY MR. CHURCHILL LEFT THE FOLD.

Whether persons not members of the Conservative and Unionist Party should be admitted to membership of the City Carlton Club, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C., was considered in connection with the action brought by a member, Col. James Grimwood, who sued on behalf of himself and all other members of the club except the defendants, who were Lord Aldenham, Sir Henry Dixon Kimber, and Sir George Touche, trustees; and Mr. Arthur Spencer Jackson, representing the executive committee.

Col. Grimwood asked for a declaration that a resolution passed at the annual general meeting in March 1927 was ultra vires, and Mr. Gerald Hurst, K.C., his counsel, said it contravened Rule I, which provided that only British subjects "who profess and will support Conservative and Unionist principles and acknowledge the recognised leaders of the party" should be eligible. The resolution substituted the words "who are in favour of maintaining the unity of the British Empire and of constitutional principles, and are opposed to Socialism."

Mr. Gerald Hurst, K.C., for Col. Grimwood, said he did not say that Rule I was word-perfect for ever, but the principle underlying it was fundamental.

Mr. Justice Eve: There is no Unionist Party now.

Mr. Hurst: The official name of the Conservative Party is Conservative and Unionist.

Mr. Justice Eve: The Unionist Party was to preserve the bond between England and Ireland, and that existed "up to one Saturday night or Monday morning, when it ceased to exist." They were fighting on Saturday night, and hanging about another's necks on Monday morning. (Laughter.)

The fundamental part of the rule, added Mr. Justice Eve, was the admission being limited to British subjects supporting Conservative principles.

The Liberal Chairman.
Sir Herbert Samuel, a former Home Secretary, who was called by Mr. Hurst, said he was chairman of the Liberal Party. He was in favour of maintaining the unity of the British Empire, and of constitutional principles, and opposed to Socialism. He was an opponent of the Conservative and Unionist principles as he understood them. In at least 500 seats the Liberal Party intended to oppose Conservatives at the next general election.

Mr. Archer, K.C. (for the defence): It shows how much we are out of the world—there is a Liberal party, then?

Sir Herbert: Undoubtedly.

Can you point to any great principle on which the parties split?—One, among others, is the question of Free Trade. Some of each party have left one fold for the other.

Mr. Justice Eve: An exchange of prisoners. (Laughter.)

Mr. Archer: Can you imagine the committee of the City Carlton Club inviting you to be a member?—I think it is very improbable.

Mr. Justice Eve: You might also ask can you imagine Sir Herbert wanting to be a member. (Laughter.)

Further questioned, Sir Herbert said: The Liberal industrial policy is wholly inspired by the idea of promoting the welfare of industry, irrespective of the interest of any individual class.

Mr. Archer asked whether Sir Herbert believed that the industrial reforms put forward by Mr. Baldwin and his Government were not proposals in the general interest.

Sir Herbert: I have no doubt that Mr. Baldwin is animated by the most amiable intentions, but unfortunately he does not do anything.

Mr. Churchill.
Mr. Archer: Is Mr. Winston Churchill a Liberal or a Conservative?—At the moment I think he is a Conservative.

He was for many years a Liberal?—Yes.

On what cardinal point did he cease to be a Liberal?—I cannot say.

Mr. Archer: I suggest there is not any.

Sir Herbert: I think very probably that is the case. (Laughter.)

Col. Grimwood, giving evidence, said the City Liberal Club had closed and it was proposed to alter the rule so that a Liberal could more honourably and properly belong to the City Carlton. That would lead

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MISS MACKAY'S ESTATE.

MRS. HINCHLIFFE'S CLAIMS.

"NEARLY PENNILESS."

PURLEY, July 4th.

Surprising disclosures concerning the desperate plight of Mrs. Hinchcliffe, wife of Captain Hinchcliffe, who lost his life in March last while attempting an east to west Atlantic flight with the Hon. Elsie Mackay, daughter of Lord Inchcape, were made to me to-night by Mrs. Hinchcliffe herself, writes a special correspondent of the *Daily Express*. Lord Inchcape has given the residue of Miss Mackay's estate, valued at £500,000, to the nation.

Mrs. Hinchcliffe, who for the last three months has been trying in the seclusion of her home at Purley to withhold the facts of her straitened circumstances from the rest of the world, confessed that she can nurse her secret no longer.

"I have not only myself to think about," she said, "or I might have been able to struggle along. I have two children to consider, and I feel I must speak frankly."

"I am nearly penniless. There is still a heavy mortgage on my home, and there are the ordinary domestic expenses. My elder daughter is only four and a half years old, and the younger is just seven months."

"After my husband's departure on the Atlantic tip I had to meet a number of accounts which had been incurred by him on behalf of Miss Mackay, who was his employer. These included a telephone bill for £20. Then, again, for the six weeks preceding the flight he did not receive his salary or expenses from Miss Mackay. She paid him as her pilot up to the end of January."

"My husband would never have started on the flight if he had thought at the moment that his life had not been insured. Miss Mackay stated emphatically when I saw her a few days before they left that I need not worry, as she was arranging a policy on my husband's life for £250,000. I was told that two days before they left, and mentioned the matter to my husband. He told me then that Miss Mackay had informed him that everything was in order, and that the policy would be sent direct to her bankers."

"No Policy."

"I learned three days after they were missing that the policy had not gone through. Miss Mackay had evidently been unable to find the ready money £2,500, to meet the premium. This was an additional shock, but I was advised not to alarm myself unduly as there was always the possibility that they would be picked up somehow, or, on the other hand, that Miss Mackay would have made provision for my children and myself as she had promised. Now that her estate has passed to the nation it seems obvious that, contrary to her word, she has done nothing."

"I have put all these points plainly to Lord Inchcape in my letters."

"I have not received a single shilling from any source for five months. What little savings I had before then have now been eaten into pretty deeply."

"My husband's last words, when I left him at Cranwell were: 'If the worst happens you will be able to keep your home intact; Miss Mackay has assured me that you and the children have been fully provided for.'"

"It is in this hope that I have remained here, otherwise I would have sold everything before now. I have made application for employment, but so far I have not been successful."

"Miss Mackay engaged my husband as her pilot at a salary of £80 a month, plus expenses, and the first two months' salary were paid by cheque from her bankers."

"It is, therefore, surely not unreasonable for me to expect that the obligations of Miss Mackay, as my husband's employer, will be specially met by her father."

to the most acrimonious discussions across the luncheon table.

Mr. Justice Eve: You never know what may arise. I see, there is going to be a burning question as to whether Metropolitan policemen are to be allowed to chew chewing gum on duty. That may split the parties. (Laughter.)

Major Herbert Cecil Johnson, secretary of the City Carlton Club, said a great number of Liberals had already joined the Conservative Party, and it was thought that with very little encouragement more would come over, and it was hoped to augment the membership of the club by that means. The hearing was adjourned.

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July 30th, 1928.

H.K. Bank	£1,235 buy.
Do.	£1,240 buy.
Chartered Bank	£222 buy.
Mercantile Bank	£214 buy.
Do.	£214 buy.
P. & O. Bank	£214 buy.
East Asia Bank	£214 buy.
Canton Insurance	£835 buy.
Union Insurance	£1346 buy.
North China Ins.	£148 buy.
Xangtsse Insurance	£130 buy.
China Indemnity	£130 buy.
China Fire Insurance	£130 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	£130 buy.
Douglas	£130 buy.
H.K. Steamboats	£130 buy.
H.K. Tugs	£130 buy.
Indo-China (Prof.)	£130 buy.
Do.	£130 buy.
Shell Transport	£130 buy.
Waterboat	£130 buy.
Kaisa Mining	£130 buy.
Langkat (combined)	£130 buy.
Do.	£130 buy.
Shai. Exploration	£130 buy.
Shanghai Loans	£130 buy.
Ranb.	£130 buy.
Tromoh Mines	£130 buy.
H.K. & W. Wharves	£130 buy.
China Exports	£130 buy.
Hongkong	£130 buy.
New Engineering	£130 buy.
Shanghai Dock	£130 buy.
Kwo Cottons	£130 buy.
Oriental Cottons	£130 buy.
Shai. Cottons (old)	£130 buy.
Do.	£130 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	£130 buy.
H.K. Lands	£130 buy.
Shanghai Lands	£130 buy.
Bumbyre Estates	£130 buy.
H.K. Realities	£130 buy.
H.K. Tramways	£130 buy.
Peak Tram (old)	£130 buy.
Do.	£130 buy.
Star Ferries	£130 buy.
China Lights (old)	£130 buy.
Do.	£130 buy.
Do. (1928 issue)	£130 buy.
H.K. Electric (old)	£130 buy.
Do.	£130 buy.
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China Bus	£130 buy.
Singapore Traction	£130 buy.
Do.	£130 buy.
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Der. A Wings	£130 buy.
Lane Crawford	£130 buy.
Macintosh	£130 buy.
Wm. Watson	£130 buy.
H.K. Amusement	£130 buy.
H.K. Constructions	£130 buy.
H.K. Indus. G.S. Bonds	£130 buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans	£130 buy.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales; nom.—nomina.	

EXCHANGE RATES.

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Receiv. July 29th.

Paris	124.10
Brussels	34.91
Amsterdam	12.07
Berlin	20.34
Copenhagen	18.19
Vienna	34.425
Helsingfors	183
Lisbon	2.3/16
Bucharest	787
Buenos Aires	47.7/16
New York	4.85.25/32
Geneva	25.23
Milan	92.80
Stockholm	18.15
Oslo	18.30
Prague	183
Madrid	29.52
Athens	375
Rio	5.29/32
Bombay	1/5
Yokohama	1/10
Shanghai	2/8
Hong Kong	2/0
Silver, spot & forward	27

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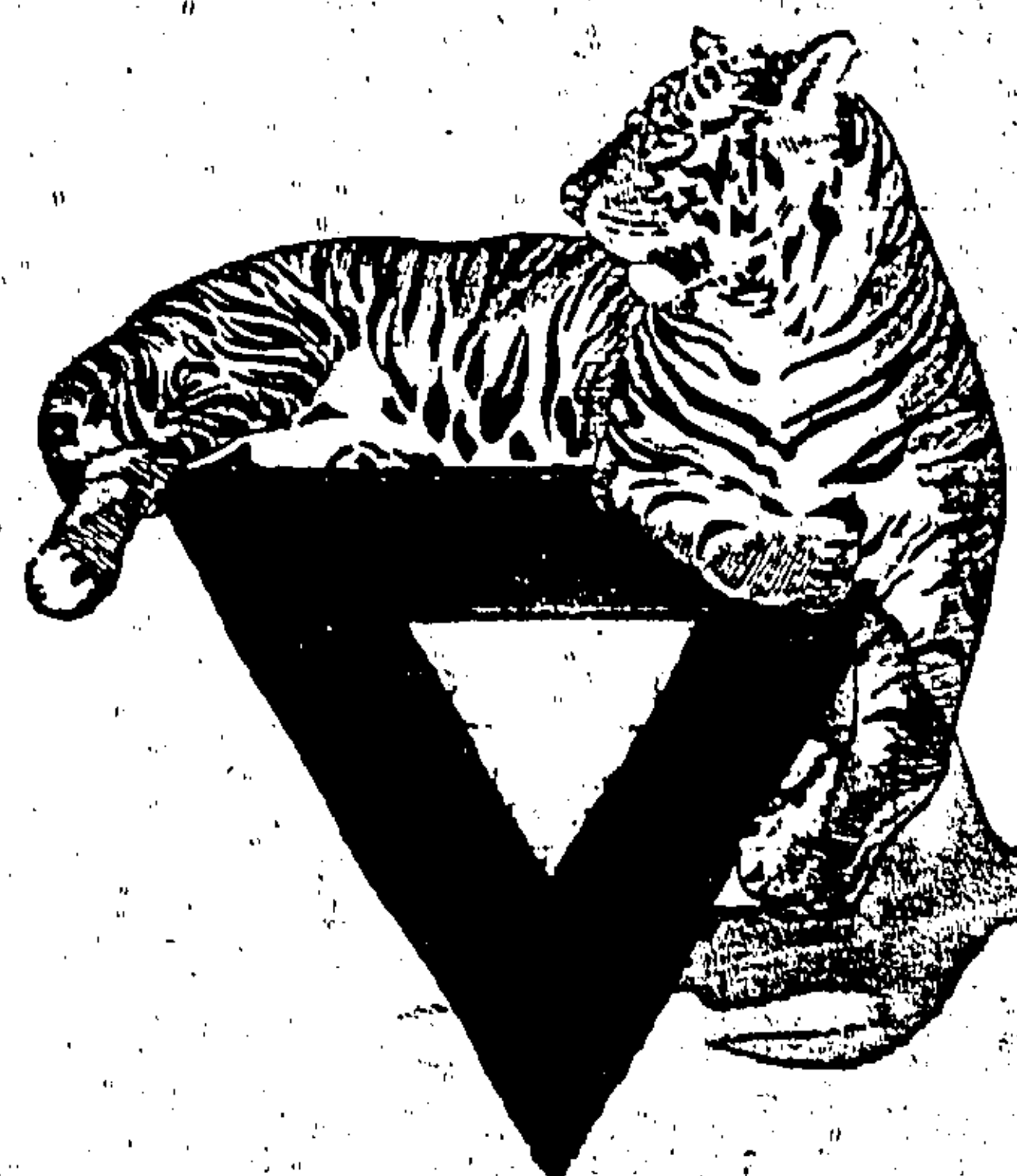
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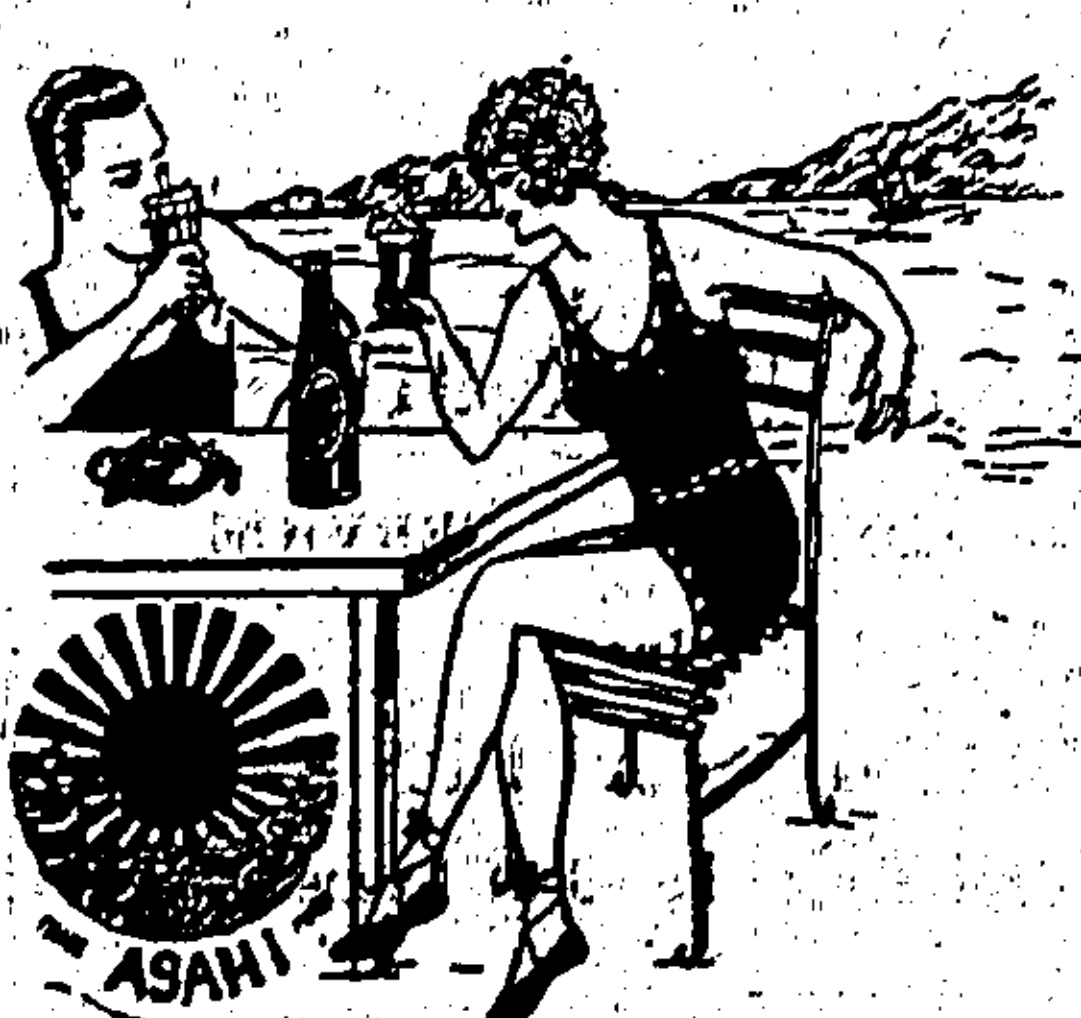
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KEATING'S

A WEST END PART.

AND MRS. PHILIPSON, M.P., AS A "NERVOUS WITNESS."

JUDGE'S RULING:—WHO IS ENTITLED TO LAUGH IN COURT.

Mrs. Hilton Philipson, M.P., formerly Miss Mahel Russell, the actress, and Sir Gerald du Maurier were among witnesses who gave evidence in the King's Bench Division on the subject of "leading parts" when an alleged contract to employ Mr. Barrie Oliver, the American musical comedy actor, in a leading part of "Hit the Deck" at the London Hippodrome was the subject of an action.

"I am so sorry; I am so nervous," said Mrs. Philipson to Mr. Justice Swift when she left the box on the completion of her evidence.

Mr. Justice Swift: Unless you had called attention to the fact that you were nervous, nobody would have suspected it.

Mr. Justice Swift later forbade the public in court to laugh at the evidence.

Mr. Oliver sued Messrs. Clayton and Waller, the theatrical producers, and Moss Empires, Ltd., for damages for breach of the alleged contract, which was denied.

The hearing was adjourned.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., for Mr. Oliver, said that Mr. Oliver received an offer to appear in "Hit the Deck," in which he was promised one of the three chief leading parts. The salary was to be £55 a week.

He saw, when the part arrived, that what he had was "contemptuous rubbish," and Sir Patrick said that he would hardly like to dignify it with the name of a part. He had twenty-seven lines.

"Some of the lines," said Sir Patrick, "were as long as 'It wasn't me, or it was me, and his best joke was the word 'Woolworth's'."

Sir Patrick added that the part was afterwards taken by a man receiving £10 a week.

Sir Gerald du Maurier, the famous actor and producer, was the first witness called for Mr. Oliver. He said that he saw "Hit the Deck" at the London Hippodrome. The part which was originally assigned to Mr. Oliver was certainly not a leading comedy part. It was a part called "Bunny."

"Bushman's Holiday."

Mr. Justice Swift: Did you go to the theatre to form a judgment on the play or as a 'bushman's holiday'—As a 'bushman's holiday'?

Mr. Singleton, K.C., for Messrs. Clayton and Waller: Do you remember any of the principal parts?—I am afraid I do not. I forget a play about a week after having seen it.

If you have actors like George Graves and W. H. Berry they make their parts in many a play. Yes. And the same had to be done time and again by the comedian—I do not think I am in a position to say I have had little to do with musical comedy.

Sir Patrick Hastings read "Bunny's" lines in one scene: "Enter with Bill and Mat" it started. Then he said:—

(1) "Bit sunburnt, ain't she?"
(2) "The lady killer in the middle."
(3) "She don't expect us, does she?"
(4) "How de do?"
(5) "Blimey, that ain't matey—you invited us and I'm hungry."
(6) "And I can't put a crease in the front of me Oxford."
(7) "So long—sorry I've no confetti."

Sir Patrick: Is that a leading part for an actor in the West End of London?

Sir Gerald: No.

Mr. Justice Swift: There is a good deal more in the copy you have given me.

Sir Patrick: Oh, he turns and whistles. His own song is "Sorry I've no confetti." He whistles. "Do not trust him," and then goes out.

A "Cue."

Mr. Justice Swift: There is also "Good evening, Mr. Smith."

"That is spoken by one of the other chief comedians," said Sir Patrick. "That is a 'cue' to Bunny. Possibly if he had been allowed to say 'Good evening, Mr. Smith,' he might have made all the difference to the play."

LESSON SERMON.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, HONG KONG.

"Love" was the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, July 29th.

The Golden Text was from 1 John 4:16, "We have known and believed the love that God hath to us. God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him."

Among the citations which comprised the Lesson-Sermon was the following from the Bible: "Be careful for nothing; but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus." (Phil. 4: 6, 7).

The Lesson-Sermon also included the following passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy: "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." (p. 464).

BRITISH LABOUR SPLIT.

CONCILIATION CON- DEMNED.

CLASS WARFARE DEMANDED.

[BY HAROLD COX.]

Mr. A. J. Cook and Mr. James Maxton, notorious extremists of the Labour Party, have issued a manifesto which is in effect a declaration of revolt against the present leadership and policy of that party. What amount of support these two extremists have behind them is somewhat doubtful; but it is notorious that there is a fairly big section of the Labour Party in Great Britain that is dissatisfied with the "go slow" attitude of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Whether they will carry their opposition to the extent of accepting Mr. Cook and Mr. Maxton as the leaders of a new party is perhaps doubtful; but in any case the general public would do wisely to recognise the fact that within the Labour Party there is a strong movement for refusing any kind of co-operation with capitalist leaders of industry, and for carrying on unrelenting war against capitalism. Frankly, from the point of view of the theory of Socialism, these extremists are fully justified. The whole doctrine of modern Socialism is based on the dogmas of Karl Marx, and the essence of those dogmas is that all wealth is produced by the manual worker, and that the capitalist who takes any share of that production for himself, in return for the capital he advances, is a robber. Persons who accept this faith cannot also co-operate in the new movement popularly known as "Mondism."

A Passionate Faith.

That movement is perhaps not quite so modern as its title suggests. For several decades past many prominent employers of labour have exercised themselves to establish friendly relations with their workpeople, relations based upon the principle that both labour and capital gain by friendly co-operation. Clearly the labour extremists must reject this policy, for their openly declared purpose is the destruction of capital, and it is this policy of destruction that stimulates the enthusiasm of their followers. It is the old story, ever recurring throughout the centuries, of human beings acting not upon reasonable consideration of facts, but upon a passionate faith in dogma.

If, therefore, this spirit of class warfare is to be eliminated from our midst, it cannot be done merely by appeals to political parties to take a rational view of industrial problems, for as long as the fanatical faith continues, rational considerations are rejected. We have to begin by attacking the dogma and demonstrating its falsity before there is any chance of conciliating the persons who are now dominated by that dogma. Unfortunately, perhaps through the lack of any definite campaign in this direction, the extremists who are inspired by this dogma have succeeded to a large extent in capturing the trade unions. The result has been that constantly on occasions when the workpeople themselves were perfectly willing to enter into a friendly understanding with the employers the trade union has blocked the way to peace. This is apparently happening in connection with some of the disputes arising in the cotton industry and the coal industry to-day; and constantly happens in Australia, where the extremists are even more powerful than they are in Great Britain.

Socialist Dogmas.

The palpable fallacies of the Socialist creed ought, one would have imagined, to be obvious to everybody. The Socialist begins by declaring that there must be war on capitalism because capitalism is the cause of poverty. Yet it is a notorious fact, which no one can dispute, that the growth of capital has been accompanied by a decrease in poverty. The manual workers of to-day in England are immensely better off than they were at the end of the eighteenth century, when modern capitalism was beginning its career; they are also better off to-day than they were at the end of the nineteenth century. As a further illustration it is sufficient to point to the contrast between the Indian peasant, working on his own land with his own hands and a wooden plough, and the English agricultural labourer, paid wages by a capitalist farmer who supplies the equipment necessary for the effective cultivation of the land.

The obvious truth, of course, is that the results of the workman's manual labour are immensely increased by the machinery and other equipment which capital supplies. Needless to say, the more intelligent manual workers fully understand this, and even those Labour men who abuse the capitalist as a robber are sometimes engaged in making speeches where they blame the capitalist for not bringing machinery up-to-date. Yet their whole Socialist creed suggests that if the employer gets any profit for himself, by financing an industry with his own capital, he is

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a robber. To win popular support for this creed, Socialists declaim against the wealth and luxury which, in the words of Messrs. Cook and Maxton, "flaunt themselves in the face of the poverty-stricken workers."

Capitalist Wage-earners.

But all capitalists are not wealthy or luxurious. Many modest middle-class persons own capital which is invested in industry. Even more important numerically are the working-men capitalists. Quite an appreciable amount of present-day capital used in productive industry is obtained via friendly societies, insurance companies, and banks from the savings of the working man. So far as the working man obtains interest on these savings he is just as much a robber as the millionaire. Robbery does not depend on the amount you steal, but on the fact that you steal at all.

This point was emphasised, it is interesting to record, by Mr. Snowden—perhaps the clearest-headed of all the leaders of the Labour Party—in a debate on the taxation of land values in 1913. Mr. Lloyd George was then amending his 1909 Finance Bill, and one of his proposals was to exempt small properties from Increment Value Duty in cases where the owner's income was less than £160. Mr. Snowden opposed this concession to the poor on the ground that it undermined altogether the principle on which the Increment Duty was based. To quote his words: "The Chancellor of the Exchequer practically says that it is wrong for the rich man to take something which is the creation of the community, but that it is not wrong for the poor man to do so." (See Hansard, August 1st, 1913.) This absolutely sound doctrine, that robbery is robbery whether the robber be rich or poor, clearly applies to capital as well as to land. Indeed, Socialists would say that it applies to capital even more than to land, because under modern conditions capital is industrially more important. Therefore, if the programme of Mr. Maxton and Mr. Cook is to be carried out, all the savings of the working classes, amounting to many hundreds of millions of pounds, must be confiscated. Sunday Times.

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ROUND THE POLICE COURTS.

"PERLAK" MURDER CHARGE FALLS THROUGH.

AT CENTRAL MAGISTRACY.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, permission was asked for the withdrawal of the charge of murder against the assistant cook of the s.s. *Perlak*. In this case the Crown alleged that the defendant stabbed the cook of the vessel with a knife. The injured man was taken ashore at Manila and died a few days later. Defendant was then handed over to the Hong Kong police. Mr. Somerset Fitzroy said that there had been serious difficulties in obtaining evidence to sustain the charge. There appeared to be no medical evidence and it was difficult to see how such evidence could be obtained. Also no one on the ship had seen the cook from the time he was taken ashore. The defendant was discharged.

A ONE FINGER SIGN.

A hawker who was charged with causing obstruction by depositing goods on the roadway at Pokfulam asked the Magistrate to overlook the offence as the only warning he received from the Indian constable who arrested him was the showing of one finger which he failed to understand. Defendant suggested as the reason for his arrest that the constable was prevented from taking four cents which he had obtained from a customer.

The constable said that he warned the defendant once and only arrested him when he was in the same spot an hour later.

A fine of \$5 was imposed.

CHOPPER USED AT MAH JONGG DISPUTE.

A former Dockyard employee pleaded guilty to a charge of wounding a coolie of No. 172, Main Street, Shaikwan, but said he had to defend himself with a chopper when the complainant attacked him with a wooden stool. The man lost his temper on being told that he was cheating at mah jongg.

The complainant's story was that he was attacked because he refused to hand back money which the defendant had lost at the game earlier in the day.

The defendant was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour and was further ordered to pay \$10 as compensation to the complainant or serve another fourteen days.

TROUBLESOME YOUNG TOUT.

A small boy was among a batch of motor car tout brought up before the Court. A police officer described the boy as an old offender who had already been convicted of puncturing the tyres of rival cars to put them out of business.

In reproving the offender, the Magistrate remarked that instead of earning money the defendant was losing it in Court. He was fined \$15.

A FREE-RIDE.

Trying for a free ride on the Shamshui Ferry cost a Chinese who appeared before Major C. Wilson, a fine of \$4. Inspector Bloor said that the defendant had been warned on several occasions by the Ferry Company.

AT KOWLOON.

Before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy, a Chinese who was charged with unlawfully obtaining a quantity of leaves and herbs, and hawking them without a licence stated that he obtained the herbs from villages near Taiipo.

An Indian constable gave evidence of seeing the defendant receiving 8 cents after a sale in Wuhu Street, Hungtom. Sub-Insp. James said that when the defendant was brought to the charge room the sum mentioned was found in his basket. Defendant was fined \$5, or seven days.

BURGLARY IN LAICHKOK ROAD.

A Chinese was caught by the police on Saturday morning with articles of clothing and a jade bangle in his possession. It was subsequently discovered that he had stolen the property by breaking into No. 303, Laichikok Road at about 4 o'clock.

The man was brought before the Magistrate on a charge of burglary and sentenced to four months' hard labour.

FINGER PRINTS.

A Chinese was seen by a Chinese constable climbing up a drain pipe outside No. 559, Nathan Road, Kowloon and taking a jacket from the verandah of the first floor.

The defendant pleaded guilty, but denied that he had had a conviction for larceny three years ago. He was remanded until this morning in order that the previous conviction might be proved by the finger print expert.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CINEMA NEWS.

"THE GOLD COAST," "SPARROWS" AND A SPY.

"MIDNIGHT ROSE."

"Midnight Rose," which is showing at the Queen's to-day and to-morrow, is a combination of the romantic and the realistic. Told against the colourful background of the Gold Coast is the story of the love of a beautiful cabaret dancer and the leader of a criminal gang, based on an actual incident witnessed there by the author. Kenneth Harlan and Lyn de Putti, play the leading roles. "Midnight Rose" will be screened at all performances today but at 2.30, 8.10 and 7.15 only to-morrow, when Long Tack Sam and his large company of Chinese vaudeville artists will commence their Hong Kong season of four nights at 9.30 p.m. The advance booking office for the famous magician's performance is now open and seats may be reserved for the entire season. The prices of admission will be \$3, \$2 and \$1.10.

"Sparrows" At The World.

"Sparrows," which will be screened to-day and to-morrow at The World, is a picture of pathos, relieved by the subtle touches of humour for which Mary Pickford is noted. Mary is shown in the delightful rôle of a young girl who becomes foster mother to a family of eleven human "Sparrows" whose lives are made unbearable through the harshness of the owner of a baby farm. There is a thrilling climax in which the children are in imminent danger of falling from the limb of a tree which overhangs a swamp, into the waiting jaws of hungry alligators.

"Three Faces East."

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]
"Three Faces East," showing to-day and to-morrow at the Star, is a most exciting spy story. It is excellently acted throughout and the tense interest never relaxes. Jetta Goudal plays the part of a woman secret service agent and you are not sure until the very end whether she is in the service of Germany or of England. Playing opposite to her is, Clive Brook whose performance is extraordinarily sympathetic and interesting. "Three Faces East" is a picture in a million and very well worth a visit to the Star.

Long Tack Sam.

Accustomed to "top the bill" wherever he plays, whether in London, Paris, Vienna or New York, the world famous magician, Long Tack Sam, with his company of Chinese vaudeville artists, will give a season of four nights at the Queen's Theatre while waiting for the steamer to take him to Sydney for a new tour of Australia. Long Tack Sam is the owner of Long Tack Sam's famous Chinese restaurants at Piccadilly Circus, Oxford Street, and he has an import and export firm in China. It is said that he first introduced London to chop suey in his Piccadilly and Oxford Street restaurants. Mr. Long says that these businesses are only side lines. His real profession is the stage. With his company including his wife and two daughters—his wife is Austrian by birth—he will begin his season in the Queen's Theatre to-morrow night with a programme of magic and vaudeville covering an amazing variety of novel turns and moving with astonishing rapidity. Besides the illusions, dancing, acrobatics and other attractive items, the programme will be enlivened with plenty of comedy. Long Tack Sam himself being a comedian of much skill. Admission will be at the popular prices of \$3, \$2 and \$1 and advance booking is now open at the Queen's Theatre for the entire season.

UNEMPLOYED EUNUCHS.

SOCIETY FORMED TO PROTECT THEIR INTERESTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 1st. Fifty eunuchs from the Imperial harem met in general assembly here on Friday, and elected a committee to control a friendly society formed to assist members who have fallen into destitution.

The chairman of the assembly was a member who since the break-up of the harem had become a teacher of literature at a secondary school. Explaining that they were now free men, and said whereas their money had formerly been retained and guarded by the Imperial Treasury, it had now been restored to them.

The oldest member declared that they were generally happier under the republic than under the Sultan.

Two eunuchs were nominated to present the homage of the society to Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the President of the republic.

"BICYCLE MADE FOR TWO."

Another Chinese was fined \$2 by Mr. Schofield for riding a bicycle to the public danger. He was stated to have carried a passenger on the cross-bar and steered a wildly zig-zag course.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES LOST.

CUSTOMS REPORT ON CHINA'S TRADE FOR 1927.

DECREASE OF 56.9 MILLION TAELS.

RESULT OF INTERNAL DISORDER.

In his general review of China's trade during 1927, Mr. L. de Luca, Statistical Secretary of the Maritime Customs says:

The obstacles which arose to restrict trade at every turn were entirely of domestic origin, and so powerful that the Customs revenue dropped by some 10 million Haikwan taels, and the aggregate value of the country's foreign trade was some 56.9 million Haikwan taels below that of 1926. Had silver exchange and the local value of Chinese produce maintained the same level as in the preceding year, the value of the trade as a whole would have shown an even greater decrease. China was favoured by excellent crops, and her export trade could have expanded to a remarkable degree if she had been able to transport her produce to the seaboard for shipment abroad, in sufficient quantities and at reasonable prices. She could have taken a much greater advantage than she was able to of the failure of the cotton crop in America. Her antimony, tin, and manganese ore, her wood oil, her silk would have found very favourable markets. Unfortunately, difficulties and unreliability of transportation, increased costs of production, and the high prices asked for exports, all contributed to discourage the foreign demand. With very few exceptions, it may be said that every treaty port of China had its full share of the tribulations which affected the country in general, and the brief review of the trade of each port during 1927 makes none too cheerful reading. It is even somewhat monotonous, on account of the similarity of conditions at almost all the ports.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The total Maritime Customs revenue collection in 1927, exclusive of the amount collected as surtax for famine relief, was Hk.Tls. 68,735,129. This figure represents a decrease of Hk.Tls. 9,387,149 when compared with the 1926 collection and is below the figure for 1925 by over 1 million Haikwan taels. In other words, continues Mr. de Luca, the debacle which had been feared for some years, on account of the general political upheaval in China, came true in the year under review, and merchants, farmers, and industrialists were overcome by the force of so many obstacles adverse to trade.

The total amount collected under import duty was Hk.Tls. 34,903,322, which, when compared with the amount collected in the preceding year, means a decrease of Hk.Tls. 7,951,705, and when it is remembered that the fall in silver exchange must have enhanced the Haikwan tael value of goods on which ad valorem duty is collected, it is not difficult to realise that the decrease would have been still greater had exchange been more favourable to silver.

A total of Hk.Tls. 25,431,617 was collected on exports. Again a decrease is to be registered, although not so serious, as the 1927 figure falls short of that for 1926 by Hk.Tls. 802,170. The export trade, in fact, was decidedly more active, being somewhat encouraged by good harvests, favourable markets, and by the necessity to dispose of the exports in order to finance the imports.

The tonnage dues collection presents no very remarkable variations. Nevertheless, the amount collected was smaller than in the preceding year, Hk.Tls. 2,748,778 representing the total amount for 1927, as against Hk.Tls. 2,938,610 in 1926, a decrease of some Hk.Tls. 189,832. It is interesting to note, however, that tonnage dues collected on vessels under foreign flags receded from Hk.Tls. 2,598,894 in 1926 to Hk.Tls. 2,401,784 in 1927, while those collected on vessels under the Chinese flag advanced from Hk.Tls. 209,716 to Hk.Tls. 346,942. This increase, although slight, is surprising when one considers all the difficulties the Chinese mercantile marine had to contend with during the past year.

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When studying the individual collection of each port, the effects on trade of the various political, military, and Communist disturbances are more clearly seen. Taking only the major ports, those which collect annually over 1 million taels, and speaking in round numbers, we see increases at those ports which were affected in a lesser degree, or not at all, by the above-mentioned adverse factors, and large decreases at those more severely affected. Therefore, an increase of Hk.Tls. 230,000 is to be recorded for Harbin, of Hk.Tls. 105,000 for Antung, of Hk.Tls. 341,000 for Dairen, and of Hk.Tls. 715,000 for Tientsin. Naochow, on the other hand, shows a fairly insignificant decrease of Hk.Tls. 25,000; but Hankow has declined by Hk.Tls. 2,300,000 and the enormous decrease of Hk.Tls. 7,000,000 is to be recorded for Shanghai. Amoy and Swatow have gained increases of Hk.Tls. 75,000 and Hk.Tls. 234,700 respectively, but these are not sufficient compensation for the decline of Hk.Tls. 1,500,000 in the collection at Canton. While the bulk of the decrease in the revenue collection was the result of the general depression of trade, part of it was also caused by a diversion of trade routes to irregular channels in order to avoid the numerous surtaxes, thereby escaping all Customs control.

FOREIGN TRADE.

In discussing the value of China's foreign trade during 1927 it is more than ever necessary to take into consideration the various factors which concurred in enhancing the value of imports as well as of exports. Otherwise, the figures, taken independently, give surprising results. With regard to imports, it should be remembered that the drop in silver exchange was the cause of much higher Haikwan tael values being recorded in the Customs statistics, while heavier costs of production in the exporting countries had no small share in increasing the gold values of these same goods. So far as exchange rates are concerned, it will be well to remember that the average sterling rate for Haikwan taels was 3s. 3d. in 1925, 3s. 1d. in 1926, and 2s. 9 1/2d. in 1927. On the other hand, Chinese produce, by the time it had reached the seaboard for export, had been obliged to contend with labour exactions, additional taxes, and difficulties of transportation, resulting in higher values, which naturally have contributed to swell the total export figures for the year. Having these considerations in mind, the study of the actual figures themselves is not without interest.

The total foreign trade of China in merchandise (i.e., treasure excluded) in 1927 was valued at Hk.Tls. 1,931,551,293. This figure represents a decrease of Hk.Tls. 56,904,739 when compared with the 1926 value of Hk.Tls. 1,988,456,032; but it is higher than the 1925 value (Hk.Tls. 1,724,217,881) by some 207 million taels. The value of net imports, i.e., gross imports less re-exports to foreign countries, was estimated at Hk.Tls. 1,012,931,624, a decrease of over 111 million taels from the 1926 figure (Hk.Tls. 1,124,521,253), but again an increase on 1925 of 65 million taels, the value of imports for that year having been Hk.Tls. 947,864,944. The aggregate value of Chinese produce exported abroad, on the other hand, has advanced from Hk.Tls. 770,335,937 in 1925 and Hk.Tls. 944,294,771 in 1926 to Hk.Tls. 918,616,662 in the year under consideration.

The 1927 results, in fact, represent an advance of 142 million taels over the 1925 figure and of 54 million taels over that for 1926. Whatever may have been the actual volume of trade, the unfavourable balance in China's foreign trade, as represented by the excess in the value of imports over that of exports, has been reduced to 84.3 million taels, from 236.9 million taels in 1926 and 171.5 million taels in 1925. But, at the risk of a tedious repetition, it must again be emphasised that, given the general abnormal conditions prevailing in 1927, it is dangerous, not to say impossible, to gauge the volume of China's trade by the figures which have just been quoted.

China's trade with Hong Kong during the past three years is as follows: in thousands of Haikwan taels (000 omitted):

	Imports.	Exports.
	Hk.Tls.	Hk.Tls.
1925	173,789	114,715
1926	110,978	83,502
1927	237,084	168,850

It has to be remembered of course that Hong Kong is a transshipment centre for a great portion of produce from North China and from the Yangtze region, which, in re-entering China at a southern port, is made to appear as an import from Hong Kong.

THE FUTURE.

In concluding his report Mr. de Luca writes:

After having reviewed the trade of China for the year 1927, and having realised how, despite the multitude of obstacles arising from every quarter, there has been undoubtedly an active movement of merchandise, whatever may have been the profits made, the inclination arises to conclude this report in a hopeful vein, thereby risking an accusation of undue optimism. It can at least be said that the year closed with somewhat brighter prospects for the future of the trade, thanks to the drastic measures against Communism taken by the Government authorities in various provinces of China. One danger may be said to have been averted, if not completely destroyed, the one arising from labour disputes and the nefarious activities of paid agitators. But so much remains to be done, so many obstacles of a political or military nature are yet to be overcome, so much reconstruction work is necessary on the railways and elsewhere, that any hope as to better times to come can only be expressed with hesitation, however, sincere may be the desire for China's future welfare.

FIGURES FOR PAST 10 YEARS.

The net value of the foreign trade of China during the past ten years is as follows:

	Hk.Tls.
1918	1,040,778,113
1919	1,277,807,092
1920	1,303,881,530
1921	1,607,377,976
1922	1,509,941,563
1923	1,676,230,203
1924	1,789,995,145
1925	1,724,217,881
1926	1,988,456,032
1927	1,931,551,293

The 1927 value of imports exceeded that for 1925 by 85 million taels, but in sterling equivalents at the average exchange rates for each year, the 1927 amount is smaller by £22,670,392. This illustrates the effect which exchange has on import values, when these are converted into Hk.Tls.

SON'S AUTO- PHONES.

DISPUTE OVER OLD CONTRACT.

"NO WORK DONE FOR 19
MONTHS."

A lively dispute is in progress in Canton, according to the *Canton Gazette*, over the contracts for the installation of an automatic telephone service, and the Canton Municipality has furnished a report to Marshal Li's headquarters.

The first contract was signed during Mr. Sun Fo's regime as Mayor, the contractors being the Automatic Electric Incorporated. The second contract was concluded only a few months ago, the contractor being the China Electric Co.

The later contract shows a saving of \$50,000 in the price of the tender, in addition to which the suppliers are to build the central exchange offices, whereas in the earlier contract the cost of the building was not included, so that in weighing up the value of the two contracts the cost of the central offices would have to be taken into consideration.

No Work Done.

The report states that after the conclusion of the first contract, for nineteen months nothing was done. The foreign representative of the contracting company then went to America and not a word was sent to the Municipality regarding this contract. This company had a Chinese as local resident representative, but this man also did not approach the Municipality until March of the present year when discussions were under way with regard to the second contract. This silence on the part of the first contracting company was taken as tacit surrender of their rights and responsibilities under their contract, which is therefore considered cancelled and void.

Mr. Fung Wai, Head of the Bureau of Public Utilities, states that when he was acting as Director of the Telephone Company last year, in June a foreign representative of the Automatic Electric Incorporated called on him and mentioned the existence of the contract. He then delved into the old files and discovered that the original plan of the municipality was that the Chamber of Commerce should raise \$500,000 in advance in the interests of the contract. After a period of several months the sum of \$50,000 only was raised, and this being insufficient to meet the requirements of the contract, was retained in the hands of the Chamber of Commerce pending the accumulation of further sums.

On this being explained to him, the representative of Automatic Electric Inc. then announced his intention of returning to America, but said that within the next few months, five months at the most, he would devise some means by which the finance difficulty could be overcome and the contract could be proceeded with. Nothing more was heard of the matter however, and his remark was considered no more than a polite expression of sympathy. During the remainder of Mr. Fung's tenure of office in the Telephone Company no communication had been received from this contracting company.

No Reply.

After his appointment as head of the Bureau of Public Utilities, Mr. Fung had to take up the question again in view of the inadequacy of the existing telephone service. He wrote to the Hong Kong office of the Automatic Electric Incorporated, enquiring as to their intentions with regard to their contract, but no reply was received, and he then approached the new company, the China Electric Company.

With regard to the protest lodged by the Automatic Electric Incorporated against the cancellation of their contract, the Municipality holds the view that since no work had been performed under that contract, it must be considered to have lapsed.

In comparing the two contracts for the installation of the automatic telephone system, Municipal officials are of opinion that the later contract offers a total saving of around \$200,000.

GENERAL WONG SHIU HUNG. MAKES MOVE TO DISBAND TROOPS.

In accordance with a recent order from the Central Government ordering the disbandment of superfluous troops General Wong Shiu Hung is reported to have given orders for the demobilisation of the troops of the Supplementary Battalion attached to the division commanded by Divisional Commander Wong Yuk Cho. This Battalion is at the moment stationed at Laoling, and disbandment is to be completed by August 1st.

Since receipt of the order, the commander of the battalion has been making preparations for the disbandment, closing all accounts and settling up affairs.—*Canton Gazette*.

MODERN CHINESE THEATRE.

THE KO SHING OPENED YESTERDAY.

BUILDING COSTS OVER
THREE LAKHS.

MODERN DANCING AND CHINESE PLAYS.

Another modern Chinese theatre was added to the Colony's places of entertainment when the Ko Shing Theatre was officially opened yesterday by the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G.

The new premises on the site of an ancient theatre in Queen's Road West, just at the foot of the slope leading to the Government Civil Hospital. That part of the town, as is generally known, is not very prepossessing with its lines of second-hand clothes shops, and old and dilapidated Chinese tenement houses, but with the new building which has just been completed, the locality has undergone a great change. It has the look of opulence characteristic of the business part of the city.

The building was designed by Messrs. Palmer & Turner, and the contractors were Messrs. Hang Sang & Co. The work was to be completed according to the contract in 17 months, but the contractors, working day and night, were able to turn the new premises over to the owners after ten months' work. The entire building cost \$230,000, added to which was another lakh spent in furnishing and installing modern fittings.

The new theatre is tastefully furnished, and the most expensive sitting accommodation, as in all Chinese houses of entertainment, is on the ground floor. The second class seats are on the first floor, while the third class patrons will have to climb another flight of steps. For the convenience of the patrons, a restaurant is included in the building.

The foyer of the theatre is roomy and beautifully decorated with Chinese scrolls and miniature artificial flower baskets. The front facade of the building is of granite.

The Opening Ceremony.

Hundreds of guests were waiting outside the building for the Hon. Dr. Kotewall to open the premises. Among those present were Mr. Justice P. J. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Lo, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. G. Bird, (of Messrs. Palmer & Turner), Mr. and Mrs. Ho Kam Tong, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Wodehouse, Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. Ho Leung, Mr. Ho Kwong, Mr. Li Yau Tsun, Mr. Ip Lan Chuen, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, and Mr. Brooks, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade. The Hon. Dr. Kotewall, Mrs. Kotewall and Miss Kotewall arrived in a motor-car. They were met at the door by Mr. M. K. Lo and Mr. Lui Wai Chau. Dr. Kotewall was then handed the key of the building with which he opened the main gate leading to the foyer.

The Ko Shing Theatre Becomes Young Again.

After the guests had assembled, Dr. Kotewall, in a characteristically eloquent speech in Chinese, said that it was a great pleasure to him to perform this important ceremony. The pleasure was the greater because the manager of the theatre was a relative of his. The speaker then touched upon the history of the Ko Shing Theatre and said that he still could remember vividly how when he was a boy of eight or nine, his grandmother used to lead him by the hand and take him to see wonderful Chinese plays in the Ko Shing Theatre. That was about forty years ago and now that he, Albert Kotewall, had become bald—(laughter)—he had lived to see the Ko Shing Theatre become young again. The Ko Shing Theatre, may well be considered the oldest Chinese theatrical house in the Colony. Its history goes back sixty or more years, and in another sixty years, the Ko Shing Theatre will once more be rejuvenated and probably housed in a still more spacious building, more modern than ever and in keeping with the strides of Faier Time.

In conclusion, Dr. Kotewall wished the owner, Mr. Lee Cheong Hing, and the syndicate, headed by Mr. Lui Wai Chau, who has leased the theatre, every success in their undertaking.

Thanks Where Thanks Are Due.

Saying that it was his duty to return thanks where thanks were due, Mr. M. K. Lo said that before he would allow the manager, Mr. Lui, to speak, he would like to thank the Hon. Dr. Kotewall for setting aside his arduous and important public duties to come here and open the building. Thanks were also due, the speaker went on to say, to Messrs. Palmer & Turner, the designers of the beautiful premises, and particularly to Lieut.-Col. L. G. Bird, who was present as a representative of the firm. The building, Mr. Lo said, will be a worthy memorial of the architectural genius of the firm of Messrs. Palmer & Turner.

(Continued on next column).

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATER SHORTAGE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—The water shortage question is a perennial one with us in Hong Kong. Would that some perennial spring could be found on the island that would effectively drown the subject. Until then it will exercise the minds of the Authorities continually and, incidentally, supply excellent "copy" for newspaper writers.

Your leader writer refers to the discussion in the Sanitary Board six months ago and criticizes the picture of a queue of Chinese women and children awaiting their supply of the precious fluid at street hydrants and suggests that Dr. Kotewall and I might perhaps be better employed "in endeavouring to teach the coolies that waste is very frequently, if not invariably, followed by want."

Your suggestion is but a paraphrase of the very argument I employed on the occasion of the 10th January last when I quoted the well-known adage that "it is the sinful waste that makes woeeful want."

On that same occasion I urged that "it behoves every resident to impose upon himself as a duty the obligation to reduce water wastage as much as possible and to educate the masses against such wastage." I have italicized the words on the plan for education that readers of the *Daily Press* might not be misled into the belief that your advocacy of education of the Chinese coolie is any new argument of which the protagonists of water conservation entirely neglected in the course of their public discussions.

More recently Sir Henry Pollock, in a series of questions to the Government in the Legislative Council, suggested the labelling of notices or discs on street hydrants warning users against waste. The method is so simple and at the same time so inexpensive and may easily prove effective that the surprise is that it has not yet been adopted. If any fault should exist because of a lack of proper educative methods it lies not with the representatives of the people who have time and again urged for the introduction of some simple system. Suggestions and recommendations can only be made; their carrying out becomes a matter of discretion with the authorities concerned.

It must not be forgotten that the Chinese are a people amenable to reason, and must be taught before they can learn to know better.—Yours faithfully,

J. P. BRAGA.

Hong Kong, July 30th.

[NOTE:—We did not criticise Mr. Braga's picture of Chinese women and children waiting for water at the street hydrants, but the contrast he drew between that spectacle and Peak residents callously wasting gallons of "precious fluid" on watering their gardens. In discussions on water shortage such contrasts are often made. They are unjust and misleading and may do a great deal of harm.—Ed., H.K.D.P.]

The speaker went on to thank the contractors, Messrs. Hang Sang & Co. for the splendid work done and the quick time in which it was completed. Last but not least, the speaker continued, he would also thank Miss Violet Capell and her talented pupils for consenting to give a dancing display that afternoon.

Miss Capell and Her Pupils. The guests then entered the lofty and commodious theatre with its artistic decorations and elaborate lighting effects. Miss Violet Capell and her pupils gave an excellent dancing display, in which all the artists were loudly applauded.

Goddess And Heavenly Flowers. Following the dancing display, the little dancers were each presented with a bouquet of flowers. A Chinese play entitled "A Goddess Scattering Heavenly Flowers" was presented.

The play is primarily an exhibition of antique Chinese dancing and music. The plot, which is quite simple, has its origin from Buddhist books.

The goddess is in charge of the flowers in the Heavenly garden and it is her duty, while Buddha is giving lectures on the great doctrine to his chief disciples and the gods in Heaven, to scatter flowers among them. The progress and attainment made by any disciple is judged by the quantity of flowers adhering to his body.

Wai Mo, a Buddhist disciple of no mean degree, gives a lecture on the Buddhist Doctrine. The lecture is so perfect that even the gods and the godly disciples attend the gathering.

By order of Buddha, the goddess is requested to scatter flowers among the audience, as a distinctive mark of honour bestowed on Wai Mo.

The play reaches its climax when the goddess is scattering flowers. She sings and dances simultaneously, and it requires an actor of great ability to play the part adequately.

HOSPITAL PROCE- DURE.

CASE RECEIVED AT TUNG WAH WITHOUT HISTORY.

HERBAL TREATMENT
DISCUSSED.

CAUSE OF AGED COOLIE'S DEATH.

Important questions regarding hospital procedure when patients are transferred, and the efficacy of Chinese Herbal treatment were discussed yesterday at a resumed inquest, held by Mr. R. E. Lindsell and a jury at the Central Magistrate's Court, into the death of an aged coolie who had been the injured in a motor accident.

Dr. Kirk, Superintendent of the Tung Wah Hospital, re-called, said that the immediate cause of death might have been a clot of blood in the heart, but in any case the man's body was in a very septic state. Dr. Kirk said that the opinion of the Chinese herbalist as to the cause of death was certainly to be respected.

The Coroner made pointed remarks on the fact that the Tung Wah Hospital who received the case from the Government Civil Hospital had been given no history of the case and no warning that it was a "police case."

The deceased, was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital on April 5th last and on May 7th he was transferred, at his own wish, to the Tung Wah Hospital where he wished to receive Chinese herbal treatment. The patient died on July 7th. At the previous hearing medical evidence as to the causes of death was given by Dr. F. W. Kirk, who also remarked that as far as he knew no history of the patient's case was received from the G.C.H., and that the man was treated as a casual patient. His death, therefore, was not reported to the Police.

Wish For Chinese Treatment.

Dr. T. G. Ware, of the G.C.H., giving evidence said that when the deceased was admitted to the Hospital he was accompanied by Chinese Police Officer No. 65. He was suffering from a simple fracture and before the treatment had been completed he asked to be removed to the Tung Wah Hospital where he could receive Chinese herbal treatment. After five weeks' treatment it was discovered that the fracture had not united satisfactorily. The patient was advised to undergo an operation for plating, but refused and expressed his wish to receive Chinese treatment. The skin wound had healed and to all external appearance, the patient appeared healthy at the time he was transferred.

Coroner: Was any history of the patient's accident sent to the Tung Wah Hospital?

Witness: No, but the Police were informed of the transfer and raised no objection.

Coroner: Can you say whether the Tung Wah Hospital authorities were notified that this was a Police case?

Witness: According to the general routine the Tung Wah Hospital would have been notified that this was a case for the Police.

The Coroner asked witness whether in his opinion the failure of the bones to unite would set up blood poisoning.

Witness replied that although it would not be the actual cause it would render the patient liable to the disease. The failure of the bones to unite might also have set up a delayed form of blood poisoning, which often does not show for months.

The Coroner pointed out to witness that the records went to show that the patient had finally developed blood poisoning, but witness replied that there was no reason to suspect that the case would take a serious turn at the time the man left the G.C.H.

Dr. Ware told the Coroner that he was not present when the patient was admitted and that the two doctors on duty at the time and who were responsible for the Hospital records were now on leave.

To Take Particular Care In Future.

The Coroner pointed out to witness that Dr. Kirk in his evidence had deposed that as far as he knew no history of the patient had accompanied him at the time of transfer. He would ask witness to take particular care in future to see that this is carried out.

Dr. Lu Kong Yiu, junior doctor of the Tung Wah Hospital, who was on duty at the time the deceased was admitted from the G.C.H., said that he did not receive any history or report with the case. He did not know that this was a police case.

Coroner: Did you not ask the patient himself?

Witness: Yes, he only said that he wanted to receive Chinese herbal treatment and that his leg was broken. He made no reference to the accident whatever.

Coroner: Was the patient's death reported to you?

Witness: Yes, but he did not come under my care after his entry.

Coroner: You realise the importance of cases like these?—Yes.

Accident Cases Not Encouraged!

Witness explained to the Coroner that it was written in "black and white" in the Hospital regulations that the Hospital was not anxious to admit accident cases. They were told to avoid as far as possible all accident cases and that only in cases of emergency would they be admitted; otherwise they were to be forwarded to other hospitals. "In fact," said witness, "I took it for granted that this was a case of ordinary fracture, as the hospital does not often receive cases from the Police."

"This Is Extremely Important."

The Coroner replied that not very long ago they admitted the late "Billard boy" of the Craigengower Cricket Club. Witness replied that that was an emergency case.

Mr. Lindsell: I must ask you, in future, to be absolutely certain as to the nature of any case which you may accept and if no history accompanies the patient to refer the matter to Dr. Kirk. This is extremely important from the Coroner's and Police point of view. "You should have questioned the patient more closely."

The Chinese Herbalist.

Lum Cheun Wah, the Chinese herbalist on the staff of the Tung Wah Hospital who attended the deceased from the time of his admission, said that the treatment of the fracture was completed within 20 days, and that the patient was up and walking about. He did not leave the hospital because he was still weak and virtually destitute. On the day of the patient's death he was well in the morning and ate two bowls of rice; but during the afternoon he became a little sick. His condition gradually grew worse, and just before his death the patient was seized with fits of coughing, sickness and gasping for breath. He died at about mid-night the same day.

Questioned by the Coroner, the witness said that the fracture of the deceased's leg was in no way associated with the cause of the man's death. In his opinion the patient died from "natural causes." Witness also remarked that the patient been sent away to a "dry" place and away from "salt water" he would have recovered. The patient died from a disease which was not uncommon in the Colony but "any one who had lived in the Colony for over 40 years would be immune from this complaint."

Questioned by the Coroner as to the exact symptoms of the patient prior to his death, witness remarked that it was *quick hay*. The exact definition of this phrase could not be translated, but it was put down as cramp in the leg. The phrase was also used for defining "beri-beri," but the Coroner overruled this statement as absurd.

Traffic Sergeant Scrim then gave formal police evidence of where the accident occurred.

Dr. Kirk And The Herbalist's Opinion.

Owing to the somewhat contradictory opinion of the cause of death given by the Chinese herbal practitioner, the Coroner asked for Dr. Kirk's of the Tung Wah Hospital, to be recalled.

Dr. Kirk said that the herbalist's opinion as to the cause of death was to be respected. It was quite possible that the fracture caused a clot to form and this had worked to the heart and was the direct cause of death. The symptoms described by the herbalist were consistent with this view.

Witness added that he had based his original opinion of "death due to blood poisoning" from the results of the *post-mortem* examination. The body was wasted and yellow, which would suggest that the wound had caused septic poisoning.

The Coroner replied that the cause of death was very important. Should the decision as to the cause of death be "natural causes," then these proceedings could drop. If on the other hand "primary fracture and blood poisoning" were the causes he would have to take further evidence of the accident from the coolies who were with the deceased at the time.

The Coroner decided that witness should hold a consultation with Dr. Thomas and the Chinese herbal practitioner and that he would call Dr. Thomas to give his opinion as to the cause of death.

The hearing was then adjourned till next Wednesday at 2.30 p.m.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Y.R.C. are holding their FIRST NIGHT FETE for this season on SATURDAY, the 4th AUGUST, 1928, commencing at 9 p.m. SWIMMING-WATER POLO-A BAND-AND-DANCING. Come and see the Best Swimmers in the Colony. All are welcome. Booking at the Y.R.C. C. J. COOKE, Hon. Secretary, Y.R.C. [5555]

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

A FAREWELL TIFIN is being given to Mr. K. HENDERSON at the HONG KONG HOTEL on WEDNESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1928. Members who intend being present are requested to advise the Undersecretary as early as possible. E. M. BRYDEN, c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Joint Hon. Secretary. [5559]

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Sixty Cents Per Share has been declared. Payable on WEDNESDAY, 2nd AUGUST NEXT, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon Application at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, CANAL ROAD EAST, HONGKONG. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 6th AUGUST, to TUESDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1928. Both Days inclusive. By Order of the Board, L. C. F. BELLAMY, General Manager, Hong Kong, 30th July, 1928. [5560]

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned Certificates for 300 Shares in this Company, standing in the Name of JOHN MACNAB, Deceased, late of 2, GUERRETT DRIVE, BUCKINGHAM, GLASGOW, have been LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the said Certificates be not forthcoming, Other Certificates for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter No Other will be acknowledged.

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Certificate for 15	4822-4836
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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hong Kong, 18th July, 1928. [5514]

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Length B.P.360' 0"
Length overall378' 0"
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INTIMATIONS.



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The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, July 31st, 1928.

UNINTELLIGIBLE LAWS.

LAYMEN are apt to lament that they cannot understand the wording of Acts of Parliament. This is not due to lack of intelligence but to the impossibility of understanding the jargon in which so many legislative enactments are drawn. It is therefore extremely interesting to have an expression of opinion from the Bench in support of the general complaint of ordinary folk. Mr. Justice ROWLAT, in the King's Bench Division in London, recently called attention to the Finance Act in the matter of income-tax, and entered a protest against what he described as the "crying scandal of unintelligible laws." He was considering an appeal against a decision by the Income Tax Commissioners under Section 21 of the Finance Act, 1922, and he pointed out that the section has nine sub-sections, provisos to sub-sections, and sub-divisions of sub-sections. The sub-section of a section of the Act of 1927, which amends the section in the Act of 1921, occupies by itself five pages of the law reports! Mr. JUSTICE ROWLAT summed up the result as being "utterly unintelligible"; it had got not only beyond the comprehension of ordinary laymen, he said, but it could not be understood by the

lawyer "without a prolonged study and without having all the law books at his elbow." The learned Judge added that the Attorney-General had stated that this obscurity is deliberate, because "only in this form can legislation be got through."

What happens is that when a Bill is before Parliament the draughtsman is instructed to draw a section in a certain way in order to save Parliamentary time. Amendments are, of course, made in the course of debate, and if a whole section were to be re-drafted it might be the subject matter of further amendments. Therefore, it comes to this—that laws are passed in language which is not capable of any intelligible meaning simply through the exigencies of Parliamentary procedure. This, of course, is inequitable in more than one respect. Not only are people unable to understand the legislation which imposes taxation upon them, but the astute draughtsman prevents Parliament from exercising its right to control both taxation and legislation.

At the present time a Committee is sitting in London to consider the codification of income-tax law. There have been some speculations in a humorous vein as to the probable length of time its labours will occupy. Perhaps Mr. JUSTICE ROWLAT's remarks will have the effect of speeding-up the investigation, since there is a "crying scandal" to be removed. The people support an enormous load of taxation with amazing good-will; and the citizen who has no other desire than to pay, what is justly due from him ought not to be driven to employ experts to unravel the meaning of clauses which are not understood even by a lawyer "without a prolonged study and without having all the law books at his elbow."

It has often happened that opinions from the Bench have led to the introduction of reforms in the condition of the laws of the land; and it may be that as a learned Judge has publicly described the wording of the legislation under which His Majesty's lieges are taxed as "unintelligible" to the extent of being a "crying scandal," reform in this instance will follow in due course.

Mrs. B. D. F. Beith arrived here yesterday by the a.s. Empress of Canada.

During the week-end only one case of notifiable disease—a Chinese suffering from enteric—was reported.

The Hong Kong Tramways have declared an interim dividend of sixty cents per share payable on Wednesday, August 22nd.

The Y.R.C. are holding their first night fete for this season on August 4th, commencing at 9 p.m. There will be swimming, water polo and dancing. Visitors are welcomed.

A 70 years old boat man has just died at the Government Civil Hospital, only surviving a few hours after admission. He was it appears walking along the Western Waterfront when he was knocked down by public car 352. The driver of the car attempting to avert the accident collided with a taxi which was considerably damaged. The driver of the public car has been detained by the police.

A whole family mother son and two daughters are in the Government Civil Hospital as a result of eating rice. It appears that the mother bought the rice at a neighbouring eating house, and after this meal all the family were taken so ill, that some other occupants of the house called the police who took the family to hospital where they were pronounced to be suffering from asymptomatic poisoning; their condition, however, is not considered dangerous. The remains of the meal have been taken by the police for analysis.

CROWN LAND SALES.

BRISK BIDDING FOR NEW KOWLOON LOT.

\$14,000 FOR 7,440 SQUARE FEET.

When New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1143, situated at the junction of Yu Chow Street and Shek Kip Mei Street, Shamshuipo, was put up for auction at the Crown Lands Office yesterday afternoon, there were a large number of Chinese prospective purchasers present, all bidding briskly for the parcel of land.

Starting at the upset price of \$9,300, the bidding steadily went up, by bids of \$50 and \$100, until it was knocked down to a group of three Chinese gentlemen for \$14,000.

The lot comprised an area of 7,440 square feet and carries an annual Crown rental of \$52. One of the conditions of sale governing this lot was that \$16,000 shall be spent in rateable improvements within 24 months from date of purchase.

The purchasers are Messrs. Kam Yat Pui, Ching Ping Che and Leung Wo Sui, of 16, Bonham Strand.

No Bid For Next Lot.

The next lot put up for auction met with no competition. It was, however, sold to Mr. Hong Lok Tin, on behalf of Mr. Li Sam, of No. 45, Po Kong Road, Kowloon, at the upset price of \$1,056.

This lot is known as New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1145 and is situated at Prince Edward Road, Kowloon City, between New Kowloon Inland Lots Nos. 1028 and 1120. It has an area of 1,104 square feet and the annual rental levied by the Crown is \$8. The condition is that at least \$2,000 shall be spent in rateable improvements within 24 months from date of purchase.

THE "PRESIDENT LINCOLN."

DR. CHAO-HSIN CHU AMONG THE PASSENGERS.

The Dollar liner President Lincoln sails at 8 a.m. to-day for San Francisco and Los Angeles, with a capacity list of both first class and steerage passengers. There will be approximately 105 first class and over 700 steerage passengers aboard. Among the passengers are: Mr. Chao-Hsin Chu, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government in Canton, who is going to Nanking, where he will assume the position of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in addition to his present duties; Mr. S. S. Chu and Mr. K. H. Chen, Government officials, accompanying Mr. Chu; Rev. Father Biotteau, of the Spanish Mission, travelling to Shanghai; Mrs. Chas. Shank, wife of Mr. Chas. Shank of the Hong Kong Excavation and Pile Driving Co., returning home to the United States; Miss C. L. Laird, of the Lingnam University, returning home to the United States; Mr. and Mrs. Chu Chia Hua who are travelling to Shanghai; Mr. Chu Chia Hua is the Vice-Chancellor of the Chungshan University in Canton.

In addition to the above, there are a number of students from the College in Canton who are travelling to the United States to further their studies.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 2:30 p.m., stated:—

Changes in pressure distribution since this morning are slight. The typhoon is situated about 200 miles north-east of the Bonins, moving north-eastwards. Local Forecast:—S. winds, moderate, fine.

S.L. "PING PO" REPORTED MISSING.

LEFT HERE A WEEK AGO.

OWNER'S ANXIETY.

The steam launch Ping Po which left Hong Kong with two rice junks in tow on July 24th for Taishan, is reported to be missing. The owner, Leung Wing Chi, made a report to the Police saying that the launch was chartered to the Kung On Co. at No. 22, Bonham Strand West, on July 24th. She left here for the Taishan Custom House on the same day at 4 p.m., with two rice junks in tow. The journey to and from Taishan, in the ordinary course of events, only takes two days, and as the Ping Po is about five days overdue, the owner expressed the fear that she might have been pirated.

The launch had a crew of 10 men on board and is said to be valued at \$10,000.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

RUMOURS DENIED.

THE DAILY DRIVE IN VATICAN GARDENS.

ROME, July 14th. Pope Pius XI. for more than a month now, has given up his daily walks in the Vatican gardens, taking instead only automobile exercise, says a United Press message. The change has been attributed to the Pope's health, which, according to rumour, has been less satisfactory of late, but a private prelate of His Holiness, questioned the subject, has declared that the Pope has made the change merely to avoid the discomfort of walking in the heat of the summer sun.

His Holiness has always been a most active man and a great walker. Until the recent change in his habits he was accustomed to take vigorous daily walking exercise, wet or fine, and was accompanied by one of his private chamberlains, who often found it difficult to keep up with the stiff pace set by the Pope.

Pius XI. a few years ago, had a special covering built into the wall of Leo IV. by the side of the Vatican Gardens, and even in days of heavy rain it has been his custom to march rapidly up and down this sheltered promenade.

At present, His Holiness has his automobile brought to the courtyard of St. Damasus every afternoon about 4 o'clock. Entering it, he is driven 20 times round the Vatican Gardens at a moderate pace, after which he returns to his private library.

WOMEN OF THE FORGE.

CHEERY CHAINMAKERS WHO TOIL ALL DAY.

BIRMINGHAM. There can be few towns in England in which so many of the women are the breadwinners as in Cradley Heath, Worcestershire. Cynics say that in many households the men's only contribution is to fetch and carry the raw material out of which the women hammer and bend metal chains of many shapes and sizes.

Women, including grandmothers, may be seen any and every day in the gloomy outbuildings labouring in the red glow of tiny forges. They are adepts at manipulating tongs to heat the rods out of which, on miniature anvils, they beat the links, moulding them by their skill into uniform designs and transforming, in an astonishingly short time, straight bars into great lengths of chain.

Long ago the chain-making peculiarities of the people induced builders to provide a little detached forge with every house. In these the women labour from an early hour until late at night, working, as the daylight fades, by the dim illumination afforded by the forges. Most of them start immediately they have sent the children to school.

Without, these women are cheery souls, ready to laugh and chat, without ceasing to work.

Saturday night finds them in the market place bargain getting; their one recreation is to listen to the park band on Sunday nights.

In justice to the males, it should be stated that a percentage of the men are hard workers of the old Black Country type. Notably, there is one septuagenarian rivet maker who toils throughout an exceptionally long day at an extremely low piece-work rate, proud still to be able to keep off the dole.

But the women workers must take the palm for downright, unremitting industry, and their cheerfulness and courage almost redeem this unprepossessing Black Country town.

What a chance for a second Long-fellow to sing of the women of the forge!

MORRISON DANGERS.

BLASTING CHARGES LEAD TO DAMAGE.

VERANDAHS WRECKED.

For the second time recently (an earlier incident was reported in the Daily Press) damage was done to houses in Morrison Hill Road on the Tin Lok Lane end by blasting operations on the hill.

During yesterday's noonday programme two pieces of rock, one weighing fully half a hundred-weight, were sent flying across the road to the upper floors of the houses. A first floor flat received the worst damage, having its verandah portion completely smashed, while damage was also done inside the flat. Another stone lodged in a topmost verandah smashing a party wall on the verandah, pillars and other things. This was at House No. 13.

The contractors' representatives appear to be ready to repair the damage, but they seem to disregard the danger to the inmates as the result of what appears to be carelessness on the part of those responsible for the work. It was very fortunate that no one was injured again, but the damage is there for anyone who cares to see.

NEW YORK HONOURS DEAD GUNMAN.

SILVER COFFIN.

DIAMOND RINGS ON FINGERS.

New York, July 4th.

An extraordinary procession of denizens of the underworld to-day filed past a solid silver casket in which reposes the body of Frankie Yale, the fat gunman from Chicago, who on Sunday received a fusillade of bullets from a passing motor-car while he was driving through a Brooklyn street.

Yale is commonly reputed to be one of the murderers of Dion O'Bannon, who three years ago was shot dead by several gunmen who invaded his sumptuous florist's shop in Chicago.

O'Bannon was given the most expensive funeral in the history of Chicago's underworld, but the underworld of New York has decided that the obsequies of Yale shall be a spectacle no less gorgeous.

\$200 Bills.

Accordingly more than a score of them met last night in a little house in Brooklyn. Each of them threw on the table a \$200 bill. They then proceeded to a merchant in the neighbourhood telling him that "Frankie wanted the best. He's to get it. If you need more money you shall have it."

So Frankie's body clad in a dinner jacket, with diamond rings on its fingers is on view to-day in a carved silver coffin, an exact replica of the one used at the funeral of O'Bannon.

Plans for the coffins were drawn several years ago. Three were made. In the first an internationally known financier was buried. The second was sent west for O'Bannon. Yale gets the third.

More than 5,000 persons to-day viewed the coffin, which is smothered in 25,000 worth of flowers.

KING ALFONSO HELD UP.

STOLEN CAR SEARCH.

A POLICEMAN'S DOUBTS.

London, July 7th.

The King of Spain was the central figure in an incident with the police when on his way to see the men's final in the English lawn tennis championship at Wimbledon yesterday.

Information had been received by the police that a stolen motor-car might be expected to pass along the route taken by King Alfonso about the time he was going to Wimbledon. Police officers on traffic duty were warned to be on the look-out.

When King Alfonso's car came along a police officer signalled the chauffeur to stop. He did so and explained the identity of the royal passenger, but the car was held up until this information could be confirmed.

King Alfonso himself joined in the explanations and eventually was allowed to proceed. As the car drove on the smiled, evidently amused by his experience.

It is understood that the stolen car was of a type similar to that in which King Alfonso was travelling.

CHIHLI OF NORTHERN TROOPS.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN LIFE AND PROPERTY.

ACCREDITED NEGOTIATORS WITH AMERICA.

WARLORDS AND FIFTH PLENARY SESSION.

The preliminary meeting of the Fifth Plenary Session is faced with the task of deciding whether it will admit to the coming session two of the most powerful leaders in China, Feng Yu Hsiang and Yen Shih Shan. Neither of these two is a member of the Nationalist Executive Committee, and consequently neither is actually entitled to attend the Fifth Plenary Session. The two warlords themselves do not appear to be in any doubt as to the decision of the preliminary meeting, for Feng Yu Hsiang has already reached Nanking, while Yen Shih Shan and Li Tsung Jen are at Hankow and will proceed to Nanking almost immediately.

The Nationalists are going to make a great effort finally to clear all Northern troops out of the territory within the Great Wall. The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Hopei has notified all foreign military authorities that a punitive expedition is being organised, while General Pei Chung Hsi has announced that he is ready to launch his attack. Chihli-Shantung forces are occupying strongly entrenched positions on the Lan River, while the Fengtien forces are stationed near Chinwangtao.

The Hopei Foreign Commissioner has stated that all precautions will be taken to protect foreign lives and property in any district in which this expedition is compelled to take action.

NORTHERNERS IN CHIHLI.

(Wah Tat Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 30th. General Pei Chung Hsi has declared that he is ready for a general attack on the Northern remnants within the Great Wall.

Mr. Soo Teh Jen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Hopei (formerly Chihli) province, has notified all foreign military authorities in China to the effect that the Nationalist Government has decided to raise a punitive expedition against the Chihli-Shantung remnants who are still holding the North-east of Hopei province and obstinately resisting the Nationalists. The troops assigned to participate in the coming expedition belong to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Army Groups.

He further states that steps will be taken to protect foreign lives and property in the districts where the expedition takes action.

NORTHERN DEFENCES.

News from the North shows that Shantung troops remain on the Lan River under the command of General Chang. Their trench system has been strengthened in the last few weeks and the defences are now occupied. The Fengtien forces in the vicinity of Chinwangtao are believed to number about 23,000. No further trouble has arisen in the Tongshan mining district, where everything is quiet. Four Nationalist Army Corps have left Peking for Lutien Hsien, which is about 60 miles east of Peking. This concentration threatens Lutai and Lanchow.

REDS AT CHANGSHA.

A Changsha message states that about 10,000 men, consisting of Communists, bandits and revolting troops, have made a successful attack on Linkiang and that they are now advancing on Changsha. They are understood to be about 30 miles from the latter place.

According to reports from Nanking, Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has left there for Shanghai.

CHINESE SALUTE TO U.S.

Naval wireless messages received in Hong Kong state that when the Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Fleet was on the Yangtze in the U.S. gunboat *Albatross*, he received a salute of seventeen guns from a Chinese gunboat. This is the first salute accorded to a foreign flag on the Yangtze River for some considerable time.

ARMS CONSIGNMENT.

From Ichang it is reported that the Nationalist military authorities have allowed the *a.s. Fook Yuen*, a vessel flying the French flag, to proceed up river. The fact that the ship carried a large consignment of munitions was known to the authorities.

ITALY'S NOTE TO CHINA.

PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE.

WAITING FOR OTHER POWERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Peking, July 30th.

The Italian Minister's Reply to Dr. C. T. Wang's Note of July 1st, dated July 11th, states that the Chinese Government has the right to ask for the revision of the Italian Treaty of 1903 with China, under Article 26, but Italy contests the right of the Nationalist Government to declare the Treaty abolished and no longer in force after June 30th.

The Italian Minister, therefore, makes a formal reservation of Italy's rights derived under the Treaty, which Italy will continue to consider valid until it is substituted by a new Treaty.

Any new Treaty must be concluded by mutual consent.

"If meanwhile, the Chinese Government should not observe its obligations arising from the Treaty, my Government might feel bound to protect their interests and the interests of their nationals by such means as they may consider appropriate."

The Italian Government, however, being anxious to cement the bonds of friendship between China and Italy, desires to meet as far as possible the aspirations of the Chinese people, and are prepared to enter into negotiations for the revision of the existing Treaty.

The Italian Government is prepared to base a new Treaty on the mutual concession of most favoured nation treatment, but it must be understood that Italian citizens and companies shall not receive less favourable treatment than the citizens or companies of other nations in China.

The Italian Government also desires a suspending clause stipulating that the new Treaty will not come into force until all the Powers signatory to the Washington Agreement have adopted the new foundations of diplomatic instruments, which bind them to China.

Another condition required by the Italian Government is that Sino-Italian relations shall be returned to a normal basis.

GREAT STEP TOWARDS CONCILIATION.

SLOVENE PRIEST AS PREMIER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Belgrade, July 30th.

The constitution of the new Cabinet is regarded as a great step towards conciliation of the new provinces. Father Koroshatz is a Slovene and a Roman Catholic priest, the leader of the National Democratic Party. This is the first time since the Union ten years ago that a Serb has not been Premier.

The new Government includes eight representatives of the new provinces.

SINGAPORE DOCK AHEAD OF TIME.

PASSAGE OF THE CANAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Port Said, July 30th.

The first section of the Singapore floating dock has arrived at Port Said ahead of the scheduled time.

It will await the arrival of the second section, which is expected to reach Port Said on Tuesday, before traversing the Suez Canal.

The Canal will be closed to other traffic while the two sections of the Dock are passing through.

FILM CONFLAGRATION.

TWO DEAD AT PRISON DISPLAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Houston, Texas, July 30th.

Two prisoners were killed and 21 severely injured in a fire at a cinema display at the State prison camp. The outbreak was due to a match carelessly thrown down, which set the films on fire.

TRAGEDY OF TRAIN JUMPERS.

OIL TANK CARS WRECKED.

A BLAZING RIVER.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Guernsey, Wyoming, July 30th.

Eight men who were stealing a ride on a goods train were burned to death when the train was accidentally wrecked and several petroleum tank cars caught fire. The blazing oil spread over the River Platte, igniting the surface for several miles.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN INDIA.

WORKERS COMING BACK.

SERVICE NEARLY NORMAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Trichinopoly, July 29th.

The Agent for the South-Indian Railway states that it may now be considered that the general strike has terminated, with the exception of the Indian drivers and firemen on the Trichinopoly-Madura service.

The narrow gauge section of the railway is gradually extending its service, but it is still only possible to operate during the day-time owing to the damage to signals.

The services on the broad gauge section are now practically normal.

16,000 MILES IN 18 DAYS.

SOUTH AFRICAN'S ATTEMPT IN LIGHT PLANE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 29th.

When Captain Murdoch, of the Royal Air Force, took off from Croydon aerodrome to-day in an Avro-504 30 h.p. light aeroplane, it was understood that the flight was the commencement of an attempt to fly to Cape Town and back, a distance of 16,000 miles, in eighteen days.

It was subsequently reported, however, that the airman had landed at Lympne.

Captain Murdoch, who is a South African, starts the flight proper from Lympne on July 30th.

TRAGIC FUNERAL MISHAP.

NINE MOURNERS DROWNED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Bergen, July 29th.

Conveying ten mourners home from a funeral, an overloaded motor-boat capsized and sank in the Lyster Fjord to-day.

Nine of the occupants were drowned, only one succeeding in swimming to shore.

AZORES AIR PORT?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Lisbon, July 29th.

The Government has appointed a Commissioner to study the construction of an airport at the Azores.

RAMSAY MACDONALD'S VACATION.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, July 29th.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Labour leader, left London yesterday, accompanied by his three daughters, for Canada for a two months' holiday.

DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S FORTUNE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, July 29th.

Unsettled property valued, so far as at present can be ascertained, at £1,000,000 has been left by the late Duke of Newcastle, who died on May 30th.

PANIC IN NEW YORK.

ELEVATED TRAINS COLLIDE.

RESCUES FROM BURNING WRECKAGE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, July 30th.

Fifty have been injured and three fatally injured in a collision between two elevated trains last evening at the junction of Sixty Sixth Street and Columbus Avenue.

Over a thousand passengers, who were turning from week-end excursions, were panic stricken when the lights went out and fire broke out among the wreckage. The fire brigades carried down the passengers by ladders to the street.

DOMINIONS TOUR.

LORD LOVAT DELAYED.

MAKING MIGRATION MORE ATTRACTIVE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, July 29th.

Lord Lovat, Under-Secretary for the Dominions and Chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee, was to have left London for Canada on a tour of the Dominions yesterday, but he was detained on Government business.

One of the principal subjects for discussion with the Dominion authorities will be the question of Empire migration, to which special attention has been drawn by the report of the Industrial, Transference Board.

The discussion with the Canadian Government of the means whereby migration may be made easier and more attractive will, however, be begun with the arrival in Canada of the Secretary of the Overseas Settlement Committee, who left London for Canada yesterday.

Lord Lovat will proceed to Canada next week.

A CHANGE IN PROCEDURE.

NEW DATES FOR PARLIAMENTARY SESSIONS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, July 29th.

The usual practice of Parliament rising for the Summer Recess by adjournment and resuming the session in the autumn will be changed this year, and on Friday next the session will be brought to an end by prorogation.

The new session, which is the fifth and will be the last of the present Parliament, will be opened in November instead of February, and there will be a short Recess at Christmas.

Unless Parliament is dissolved at an earlier date, the new session will be prorogued in August of next year. If this change proves generally acceptable, it will be regularly followed in the future.

FIRST BOY SCOUT TROOP.

COMING OF AGE DINNER.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, July 29th.

Yesterday, in celebration of the 21st anniversary of the first Boy Scout Camp, which was held during the last week of July and the first week of August in 1907, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, entertained all available members of the first Boy Scout troop.

FOR EGGS SUPPLIED.

JUDGMENT AGAINST CAFE PAVILION.

Judgment was given against the Cafe Pavilion in favour of the Luen Hing firm yesterday morning by Mr. Justice P. J. J. at the Summary Court for \$442 being the balance of goods supplied to the defendant cafe from April 2nd to May 15th, this year.

The plaintiff through his solicitor, Mr. Horace Lo, claimed from the defendant the sum in question for eggs bought by the cafe during the period mentioned. The total amount was \$456 but against it the defendants had made two payments on account amounting to \$214.

Judgment with costs was entered in favour of the plaintiff.

PROF. MALMGREN'S MOTHER.

VISIT FROM MAJOR ZAPPI.

OVATION FOR NOBIL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Stockholm, July 29th.

Major Zappi, one of Professor Malmgren's companions in the terribly hazardous trek from the wreck of the *Italia* in search of land, and during which he met his death, visited Professor Malmgren's mother to-day, accompanied by the Italian Consul-General.

Major Zappi handed to Mrs. Malmgren her son's compass, and a sealed package containing her son's belongings which he had deposited on the base-ship *Citta di Milano*.

Madame Malmgren's son-in-law was also present during a long conversation which followed, and in an interview later he declared that both Professor Malmgren's mother and himself had been deeply impressed by Major Zappi's frankness and steadfast bearing.

The conversation was chiefly devoted to the subject of Professor Malmgren's separation from Zappi and Mariano.

Nobile's Journey Continued.

COPENHAGEN, July 30th.

The Nobile party have continued their journey to Italy. They were seen off by the Italian Minister and other members of the diplomatic staff and two hundred members of the Italian colony. These gave in ovation to the party, presenting them with bouquets and giving the Fascist salute.

EVER-YOUNG BISHOP.

DR. INGRAM'S WORLD TOUR.

50,000 MILES COVERED.

"I must say that if anyone had told me, say 49 years before, that I should be playing tennis, golf, and squash racquets as vigorously as I did at 50, enjoying a day's fishing just the same, and going round the world without missing an engagement, I should not have believed him."

The Bishop of London is too modest. He expresses in these words the surprise which he felt in realising that the year which was beginning for him on the high seas between the Dutch East Indies and Australia, after a tour in Canada, the United States, the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, Korea, China, and Malay States and Java which would have exhausted many a younger churchman, should be his 70th.

But such a bare recital of his activities can convey little of the impression of exuberant vitality which must arise in the mind of any reader of "Holiday Recollections of a World Tour" (Thornton Butterworth, 15s. net). Dr. Winnington Ingram's "World Tour" lasted from May, 1925, until July, 1927. During that time he travelled 50,000 miles, preached, spoke, or lectured 500 times, preaching sermons on board ship as well as on land, and discussing points of doctrine or other difficulties connected with religion "in the intervals of deck tennis, shuffle-board, or other games."

Exhibition Of Courage. Not content with these activities he played golf on the slightest provocation, talked with President Coolidge, Mr. Henry Ford, the Emperor of Japan, and the Premier of New South Wales, and played a game of tennis with Miss Helen Wills, an exhibition of courage which drew words of consolation from the Californian newspapers: "The Bishop is a dandy player, but he can't beat our Helen."

One of his most amusing games of golf was played at Ottawa with Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian ex-Premier, and Sir George Peiley, well known as Commissioner for Canada in London for many years. Apparently Sir Robert was a little deliberate in his play, for one of his intimate friends whispered to Dr. Ingram: "Don't be surprised if Sir Robert is a little slow—he says three times before he hits the ball—Keep your head down, Borden!"

Hearing this muttered self-exhortation shortly afterwards, Dr. Ingram said to Sir Robert Borden, "I know what you are saying, Sir, but I can take no notice as you don't say it out loud."

In Mr. Ford he saw "the light of genius," and also "a touch of fanaticism." The fanatic came out in his conversation.

"Your rich people keep the poor poor to be cannon fodder for the next war; they do it on purpose," he said.

"We told him as politely as we could," writes Dr. Ingram, "that he was 'talking through his hat,' but we made no impression. The Jewish financiers of Europe, he replied, 'are the real enemy; they are preparing for the next war already.'"

ESTABLISHING NEW PRINCIPLE.

ONE RULE FOR ALL.

RAILWAY SETTLEMENT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, July 29th.

All parties to the railway agreement, which was reached as a result of direct negotiations between the Railway Company Managers and the Railwaymen's Unions on Friday, are congratulated by the Press for the sound common sense shown in accepting the agreement, which involves small temporary all-round reductions in the wages and salaries of all grades of workers and railway Directors.

It is stated that there will be a reduction of between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 annually on the total wages bill of £100,000,000.

In the great railway centres of Crewe and Derby, the settlement is generally welcomed.

The Observer says the agreement will take a distinctive place in the history of industrial negotiations and settlements. It is regarded as establishing a new principle—that if the workers are called on to accept adverse modification of their conditions, they are entitled to ask that everyone engaged in the enterprise shall come within the scope of the concessions.

CONCESSIONS TO PUBLICANS.

MR. CHURCHILL'S HOPE FOR NEXT YEAR.

HALF-BOTTLES OF SPIRITS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 3rd.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer hopes, confidently, hopes—he emphasised it—to be able to reduce the licence duties payable by publicans next year, and at the same time to give off-licence dealers in spirits the right to sell half and quarter-bottles.

At present off-licences—sellers, that is, of intoxicants to be consumed only at their premises—may not sell spirits in smaller quantities than one bottle. Publicans—on-licences—may sell any smaller quantities to customers, to be drunk on the premises or taken away.

During further discussion in Committee of the Finance Bill Mr. (Cooker (C. S. E. Essex) suggested a reduction of 25 per cent. in on-licences on the ground that the present duties had been fixed in 1910 when the permitted opening hours were from 17 to 10 1/2 a day, and that publicans should not be charged so much now that the hours had been reduced.

Something For Both.

Mr. Churchill said he had been convinced that a case for reduction had been made out. There had also been demands that off-licences should be allowed to sell half-bottles, and in replying to those previously he had pointed out that it would be unfair to give them this increased privilege of competition with publicans unless something was done at the same time to reduce the burdens on the latter.

He then announced his "confident hope" of giving the two concessions together next year unless some very unfavourable turn overtook the revenue.

In view of the Chancellor's promise Mr. Cooker's proposal was negative without a division. Later the House, had the excitement of a considerable Tory revolt against Mr. Churchill's new plan for collecting super-tax.

Assessments for both income tax and super-tax are now to be made on the proved income of the previous year, and one effect of this will be that where a man liable to super-tax dies, his executors will be obliged to pay super-tax on his income for the year before his death.

The Conservative protest was against this. Sir Henry Buckham (Cons., Guildford) moved a new clause to the Bill designed to relieve executors of this liability, and Sir J. Marriott (Cons., York), who supported, said that he and some other members had been overwhelmed with letters from protesters. One writer, referring to Mr. Churchill, said: "Please don't allow this burlesque young man to bluff you."

Mr. Churchill said that he could not afford the concession.

Many Conservative speakers, however, continued to protest, describing the scheme as a sly attempt to increase the death duties, and eventually 50 of them went into the division lobby against the Government.

Socialists, whose view is that the more super-tax payers can be made to pay the better, on the other hand voted with the Government and helped to record a total against the amendment of 300.

GOLF NOTES.

[By R.H.H.]

The Happy Valley Bank Holiday Meeting has been called off this year owing to the shortening of the course made necessary by work on the new nullah. It is a pity in some ways that this step has had to be taken, but one cannot help but appreciate the reason. The course at present, with its short fast turf and enormous expanse of fairway, is rather a picnic, and length is the only thing which can make up for its very mild bunkering. The compulsory shortening of the course has not only robbed it of some much needed length, but has done away with two of the most testing shots in the round, those across the race-course. The race-course, after all, provides the only hazard which is in any way terrifying at Happy Valley, and approach shots played to a green like the present 9th have got to be properly struck if they are to avoid trouble. That, I am afraid is not always true for shots played up to the other greens, for the smooth, close-cut turf is very kind to a firmly-topped approach. The course is certainly extremely easy just at present; even ordinary mortals can make it look rather ridiculous at not infrequent intervals. The cancellation of the Meeting has almost certainly saved it from one or two nasty shocks to its self esteem, which would have been far less likely to occur if it were at full stretch. At its best and longest, Happy Valley is far apart for anyone who can get round in good figures, but at present it is a little too easy for serious competitive golf.

The most interesting and most testing shot of the round at Happy Valley at present is undoubtedly the second shot up to the 9th green. Here one must hit a shot with carry and spin enough to hold it up fairly quickly, and anything short of a length generally gets badly punished in the banks round the race-course. There is, however, a local rule that a ball finishing over the green, within a club's length of the fence alongside the new nullah, can be lifted and placed a club's length. One is all in favour of fair treatment for golfers, but this particular rule errs too much on the side of generosity. It is a bad shot to be short here and one gets punished, but it is equally a bad shot to be over the green, and yet one gets away with it. In consequence it is only human nature, when one is in any doubt over what club to play, to take the more powerful one and beat the ball good and hard, secure in the knowledge that a straight shot, even if it hits the fence full pitch, can still be placed on the green and give one a longish putt for a three. Off a drive a little short of a length, the shot off the back wall is a more paying one than the shot played for the pin, which is all wrong. Had golf should never be encouraged at the expense of good in this way. If the second shot up to the green is impossible, it is the fault of the drive, and no one could derive much pleasure from a 4 gained by a raking brassie shot which takes the top of the fence full pitch and drops like a stone. The course does all it can to help the player now, and any shot which comes to rest within a club's length of this fence should either be played where it lies, which is quite possible in many cases, or placed a club's length from the fence with penalty of one shot. One can see the position of bunkers, and pays the penalty if one does not avoid them. Why is this differentiation made for a fence?

As a result of the cancellation of the Happy Valley Meeting, the Captain's Cup will be played for over three days at Fanling next week-end. There will also be a bogey pool running throughout the three days, so that subscribers need not find themselves at a loose end. The voice still cries in the wilderness that Fanling is in wonderful condition, that there is no prospect of overcrowding, and that one can go sailing round absolutely unhindered with always a breeze. No doubt it is for this reason that it is occasionally referred to as the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club.

A big new consignment of clubs has arrived at Lane, Crawford's within the last few days, and I believe that more are expected soon. Already there is a fine selection in the shop, well worth a look by anyone who has half an hour to spare. The present consignment is of wooden clubs and irons by Anderson and Forgan and there is plenty of variety in the selection. Among the rest there are a few Forgan drivers and brasses which are designed to go as pairs, and are probably the pick of the whole bunch. They are beautifully finished and look to be a really first class job of work.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE UNFINISHED BOWLS MATCH.

[To THE EDITOR OF "THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The article which appeared in last Friday's issue of the *Hong Kong Daily Press* on the above subject was to my mind a very fair expression of opinion on the matter. Mr. B. Wylie, the President of the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association replied to the above in the following issue of the *Hong Kong Daily Press* and as one or two statements made in his reply do not convey the exact state of affairs, and as Mr. B. Wylie has published official Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association correspondence, I feel that the best way to clear the air is to publish two letters on the matter, from the Craignower Cricket Club to the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association which are self explanatory.

D. RUMJAHN,
Hon. Sec., Craignower C.C.
Hong Kong, July 30th.

[COPY.]

To C. J. TACCHI, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary,
Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, from which I note that the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association suggests that we should not proceed with the unfinished game with the Kowloon Dock Recreation Club until they have obtained a ruling from the English Bowling Association on the subject.

On behalf of the Craignower Cricket Club, I have therefore to register a protest against this action of the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association, as there appears to be no justification whatever for same, as rule IV. (Sec. 2) which appears on page 170 of the English Bowling Association Official Year Book, 1928, issued by the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association is exceptionally clear on the subject and cannot possibly be misunderstood. Why therefore the objection to carry out the rules as recognised and acknowledged by the English and Scottish Associations and the International Bowling Board and adopted by the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association, is beyond our apprehension.

I would respectfully point out to you that the delay caused by your action is very detrimental to our interest, it might prove as results will show we are at present at the top of our form and naturally cannot remain so indefinitely. It is also possible that we may lose one or two of our best players soon, and as we have unfortunately only 12 experienced bowlers, outside of which our players are all novices, you can therefore imagine how aggravated our position has become, especially when we realize that the authorities at home will refer you to the rule as stated above which clearly covers the whole position. The delay caused will then prove to have been very unreasonable and unjustifiable and may interfere with the ultimate result, hence this protest.

I would ask you to re-consider your decision to prevent any unpleasantness which may arise through the delay caused, and would suggest you to authorise both Clubs to continue the game provisionally as soon as convenient to themselves; the Association could reserve the right to act as they think fit in the event of an unexpected decision being received eventually from the English Bowling Association.

I would also respectfully draw your attention to a precedent of this very case which happened a few years ago when Tai Koo Recreation Club and the Civil Service Cricket Club finished an uncompleted game at a later date and the result was acknowledged by the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association.

I might add that the Kowloon Dock Recreation Club and the Craignower Cricket Club have mutually agreed to carry on the unfinished game in the near future providing the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association gave their sanction.

I would be glad if you would be good enough to allow the Bowling representative of the Craignower Cricket Club to inspect the Minute Book of the Association for the period covering the last five years and oblige.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) D. RUMJAHN,
Hon. Secretary,
Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association.
Hong Kong, July 21st.
[COPY.]
To C. J. TACCHI, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary,
Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, from which I note your statement that the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association have taken no official action (Continued on next column).

LORD BURGHLEY'S TRIUMPH.

AMERICAN'S WORLD'S RECORD.

NURMI'S BRILLIANT RUNNING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, July 29th.
The first day of the Olympic Games at Amsterdam was chiefly given over to heats, but the following finals were decided:—
10,000 Metres.

Nurmi (Finland) 30 mins. 18.4-5 secs.
Ritoli (Finland).
Wide (Sweden).
Lundgren (Sweden).
Muggridge (Britain).
Ray (U.S.A.).
Nurmi won by 10 yards, and his time was an Olympic record.

Weight Lifting.
Heavyweight: Straßberger (Germany) 374 kilograms.
Light Heavyweight: Noseir (Egypt) 355 kilograms.
Middleweight: Roger (France) 335 kilograms.
Featherweight: Andrysek (Austria) 287 kilograms.
Lightweight: Hilari (Germany) 322 kilograms.

Putting the Shot.
John Kuck (U.S.A.) 52 ft. 0.11-16 ins.
Herman Brix (U.S.A.) 15.75 metres.
Hirschfeld (Germany) 15.72 metres.

Kuck broke the world's record, and both Brix and Hirschfeld created Olympic records.
High Jump.
R. King (U.S.A.) 6 ft. 4½ ins.
Hedges (U.S.A.) 6 ft. 3½ ins.
Menard (France) 6 ft. 3½ ins.
Osborn (U.S.A.) 6 ft. 3 ins.
Toribic (Philippines) 5 ft. 3 ins.
Kimura (Japan) 6 ft. 2 ins.

400 Metres Hurdles.
Lord Burghley, the old Cambridge Blue, won the 400 metres hurdles by 2 feet in 32.9/8 seconds.
Lord Burghley (England).
Cubel (U.S.A.).
Taylor (U.S.A.).

In the matter concerning the unfinished League match between the Kowloon Dock Recreation Club and the Craignower Cricket Club of June 30th last. I beg to differ with this statement as the letter in question was an official one, from the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association, signed by yourself as Honorary Secretary and therefore it implicates the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association as a body.

You further state that the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association has exerted no pressure in this matter and appear to evade any responsibility for the delay caused; let me emphasize the following point that indirectly you are entirely responsible for the delay caused as the Kowloon Dock Recreation Club had agreed to continue the game in question at an early date, but have since written us stating that they have received a letter from the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association and that we must leave the replay of the game to be decided by the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association Committee. The Craignower Cricket Club therefore hold you indirectly responsible for the delay and consequences.

You also made a statement to the effect that the Craignower Cricket Club made application to the Association in the first instance for a ruling in the matter and that if the rule was as clear as the Craignower Cricket Club claimed it to be, there was no necessity for referring to the Association. I would ask if you would refer again to my letter of July 9th, as I believe you will find that we have never asked for a ruling on this matter, as the rule in existence was and always has been perfectly clear to my Club, but we were not sure whether there was any local ruling on the matter, hence the necessity of referring to the Association and also as an act of courtesy, but decidedly not as you have surmised that our conception of the rule was not clear. I also do not agree with your opinion that there is a distinction drawn between "a game" and "a match" in the Laws of the Game. I believe the words "a game" covers the whole position as it does in the Title of the Handbook of Rules, "The Laws of the Game," and we therefore see no justification for your suggestion of a postponement and I would again ask you to reconsider the matter (bearing in mind also a precedent before referred to) as the Craignower Cricket Club hold the Association responsible for the postponement and as I have stated in my previous correspondence this action of the Association may for various reasons interfere seriously with the final result.

My request for an inspection of the Association Minute Book was overlooked in your last letter and I would be glad to hear from you on this matter.—Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) D. RUMJAHN,
Hon. Secretary,
Hong Kong, July 23th, 1928.

DAVIS CUP.

FRANCE WINS DOUBLES.

BRILLIANT PLAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 29th.
Cochet and Borotra beat Tilden and Hunter 6-4, 6-3, 7-5, 4-6, 6-2 in a brilliant match, thus putting France ahead by two matches to one.

The Frenchmen set a fast pace and won many points by lightning smashes the set ending with Tilden double-faulting.

In the second set the Frenchmen, driving hard and placing freely, led 8-5, when Borotra struck a wild streak. Cochet then double-faulted and lost the 13th game, and Tilden ran out on his service. The speed slowed down in third set. The Frenchmen seemed less inspired, but secured the set. They threw away points in the fourth by too much haste.

In the fifth set the Frenchmen showed wonderful teamwork and won the first four games. The Americans took the fifth after Borotra had deliberately driven the ball out following a disputed serve by Cochet.

In the seventh there was a splendid example of French control in returning a series of temptingly high shots, Borotra, finishing the game with a grand smash. The Frenchmen won the last game against Hunter's service.

Tilden Should Be Barred.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]
DENVER (Colorado), July 29th.
Mr. Dwight Davis, donor of the Davis Cup, is of the opinion that "Tilden is probably guilty of professionalism and should be barred from amateur competition."

SUMMER FOOTBALL.

H.K. CHINESE CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE.

On Saturday, playing at Queen's Recreation Ground, Causeway Bay, the C.S.O. beat the P.W.D. (white) by 2 goals to 1.

On the same afternoon playing at K.C.R. Ground, Kowloon, P.W.D. (blue) drew with the C.S.O. by 10 goals.

Sunday's Game.
Playing at the Polo Ground, Causeway Bay, the G.P.O. beat the S.D. by 10 goals.

TENNIS.

HONG DOUBLES.

In the only match played yesterday afternoon in the Hong Doubles, C. Blaker and G. Mielkin (Gilman & Co.) owe 3/8 beat the Very Rev. A. Swann and Rev. H. V. Koop (St. John's Cathedral) owe 4/8 in the second round by 6-4, 6-2. They now meet the winners of R. Gordon and W. D. Fiddes Wilson (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) scr. v. D. J. Gilmore and T. L. Christie (Chartered Bank) rec. 13.

Today's Matches.
2nd round.
Lt. Col. Wyatt and Rev. F. P. W. Alexander owe 13/3 v. W. M. Lyons and L. A. R. Duncan (A.P.C.) scr.
R. Gordon and W. D. Fiddes Wilson (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) scr. v. D. J. Gilmore and T. L. Christie (Chartered Bank) rec. 13.

VANDERBILT RUSH WEDDING.

DIVORCE AND WEDDING IN ONE DAY.

New York, July 4th.
Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, junior, the son and heir of Brigadier-General Cornelius Vanderbilt, married at Reno yesterday Mrs. Mary Logan a few moments after she had obtained a divorce from Mr. Waldo Logan, the Chicago and Los Angeles stockbroker, whom she had married in 1921.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was divorced in 1927 by Rachel Littleton, his first wife, whom he married in 1920.

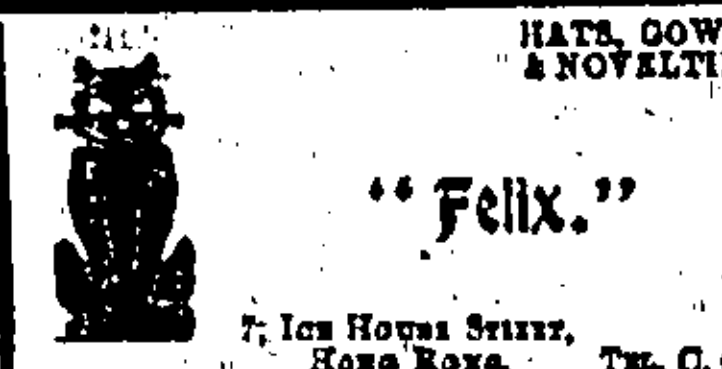
Mrs. Logan filed her divorce suit, accusing her husband of extreme cruelty. She declared that Mr. Logan often remained away from home without offering an excuse. It was necessary to wait forty days before a trial could take place. Mrs. Logan and Mr. Vanderbilt hurried to the city clerk's office, immediately after the divorce was granted yesterday, obtained a marriage licence, and hurried back to the chambers of Judge George Bartlett, who had just given Mrs. Logan her divorce.

He performed the civil marriage ceremony, after which the bride and bridegroom went to the house of the Rev. William Case, pastor of the Federated Presbyterian Congregational Church, who performed the religious ceremony.

Mrs. G. A. Edwards Tells How Cuticura Healed Her Baby

"When my baby was about three months old her feet and legs, up to her knees, broke out in small blisters upon a red, bumpy surface. The blisters broke within a day or two after they formed, and then turned into little sores. They itched a great deal, and she was very cross, keeping me awake at night. She suffered with them for over six weeks. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a sample. There was a great improvement after using it so I purchased more, and after using one tablet of Soap and two boxes of Ointment she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. G. A. Edwards, 28, Alverstone Rd., Manor Park, London, E. 12, England.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Tablets are all you need for every-day toilet and nursery purposes. Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For sample send free address. Write for full details with prices. 100% Try the Cuticura Saving Stick.



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BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO., LTD.

FROM KOBE & MOJI.

THE Steamship "TALMA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 17th Aug., 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m., Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Hong Kong, 31st July, 1928. [6557]

CONSIGNEE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "AENEAS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 30th July.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th August, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 10th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. 30th July, 1928. [6556]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "ACHILLES" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 28th July.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st August, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 13th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. 26th July, 1928. [6546]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Motor Ship "FULDA"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and other Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th of August, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Aabo at 10 a.m. on the 3rd of August, 1928.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognised.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for counter-signature.

MELOHRS & CO., Agents. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. Hong Kong, 28th July, 1928. [6557]

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "DARDA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd August, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 1st August, 1928, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 16th August, 1928, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Underigned. JERGEN & CO., Agents. Hong Kong, 26th July, 1928. [6547]

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is now running on a 68-hour schedule, Seattle to Chicago.

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FRICTION BUFFERS
ELECTRICAL OPERATION

make this speedy train the easiest riding train in the world.

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Pres. Madison ... Tuesday, Aug. 14th
Pres. Jackson ... Tuesday, Aug. 28th
Pres. McKinley ... Tuesday, Sept. 11th

To Seattle and Victoria
The Short, Straight Route to America
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

Pres. Cleveland ... Tuesday, Aug. 7th
Pres. Pierce ... Tuesday, Aug. 21st
Pres. Taft ... Tuesday, Sept. 4th
Pres. Jefferson ... Tuesday, Sept. 18th

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Pres. Monroe Sun, Aug. 26, 8 a.m. Pres. Polk Sun, Oct. 21, 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson Sun, Sept. 9, 8 a.m. Pres. Adams Sun, Nov. 4, 8 a.m.
Pres. Van Buren Sun, Sept. 23, 8 a.m. Pres. Garfield Sun, Nov. 18, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Cleveland July 31st, 6 p.m. Pres. Taft Aug. 28th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Madison Aug. 4th, 6 p.m. Pres. McKinley Sept. 1st, 6 p.m.
Pres. Pierce Aug. 14th, 6 p.m. Pres. Jefferson Sept. 11th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jackson Aug. 18th, 6 p.m. Pres. Grant Sept. 15th, 6 p.m.

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loading on or about
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AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN
AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

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M.S. "Chile" ... 21st Sept.
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" " " NAGASAKI " 185.00
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Validity of Tickets—3 Months.

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HONG KONG. No. 8, COMNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL. PHONE C. 252.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, July 31st.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Day at 6 a.m.	On Day at 2 p.m.
Barometer...	29.54	29.56	29.58
Temperature...	80	82	83
Humidity...	72	68	67
Wind...			
Direction...	SW	SW	S
Force...	2	0	3
Weather...	0	0	C
Rain...	0.00	0.00	0.03

Highest open-air Temperature, 29th: 84

Lowest open-air Temperature, 30th: 82

Winds: S—Squalls; B—Rain; T—Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 31st to August 6th, 1928.

High Water. Low Water.

Days of Week	Dated	Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Tues.	31	7	43	4.0	1 25	3.4
Wed.	1	8	21	4.0	2 1	3.3
Thurs.	2	8	45	4.1	2 40	3.2
Fri.	3	8	19	4.2	3 18	3.0
Sat.	4	8	32	4.3	3 55	2.9
Sun.	5	8	10	4.4	4 43	2.8
Mon.	6	8	23	4.5	5 32	2.7
			10 43	4.6	6 20	2.6
			11 30	4.7	7 11	2.5

PEACE IN INDUSTRY.

MOND COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS.

SCHEME OF JOINT COUNCILS.

"A MONOPOLY."

Remarkable proposals, which are recommended as the first steps towards a new era of peace in industry, are outlined in an interim report issued by the Mond Committee of leading employers and employed who have been meeting in round-table conference to thrash out industrial problems and bring Capital and Labour together in whole-hearted co-operation.

Agreement has been reached by the powerful group of employers, who control capital amounting to £1,000,000,000, and the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, who represent 4,000,000 organised workers, on the following points:—

- (1) The employers recognise the national authority of the T.U.C., and recommend that workers should belong to an affiliated union.
- (2) No victimisation of workers for trade union activities. Both sides agree to forget their differences over the general strike and bury the hatchet.
- (3) A National Industrial Council, composed of equal numbers of employers and members of the T.U.C., should be formed to settle disputes and prevent strikes and lock-outs.
- (4) Encouragement of the tendency towards the grouping of individual units within an industry.

These points, which are to be the basis of future discussion, were criticised, mainly on the ground that the Trade Union Congress has succeeded in establishing a virtual monopoly in the negotiations with employers, and has extracted valuable concessions for the members of its affiliated unions which are apparently denied to other workers.

A study of the detailed proposals, which were issued after the full joint session of the Peace Committee at Burlington House, shows that little, if any, provision has been made for trade unionists who are outside the Trade Union Congress, writes the Labour Correspondent of the Daily Express.

Thus, on the question of trade union recognition, the committee reports:—

"It is recognised that the Trade Union Congress, representing, as it does the affiliated trade unions, is the most effective organisation, and is the only body which possesses the authority, and can exercise such authority, through its General Council, to discuss and negotiate on all questions relating to the entire field of industrial reorganisation."

Go-operation.

"As regards individual industries, it is agreed that the most effective co-operation can best be obtained by deliberation and negotiations with the accredited representatives of affiliated unions or of unions recognised by the General Council of the Trade Union Congress as *bona fide* unions."

Committee members on the Trade Union Congress side expressed definite opinions that these clauses ruled out non-political organisations, such as Mr. Spencer's miners' union in Nottingham. The employers were hazy on this point.

Again, the agreement on the question of no victimisation lays down the principle that no workmen shall be punished on account of trade union activity; but it does not even refer to that form of victimisation which is one of the greatest abuses of trade unionism—the victimisation of non-unionists by trade union workers.

Both sides refrain from expressing any opinion on the general strike, and commit themselves to a policy of "forgive and forget."

The memorandum states:—

"It is recognised that misunderstanding exists upon consequences which it is claimed followed the great dispute of 1926. Without expressing any view upon the events of 1926 and their consequences, we consider, on account of the vital importance of improved industrial relations, that where workmen are being penalised for any part they played in those events, whether justified or not, such action is to be deprecated. For the sake of a better understanding in the future the efforts will be made to restore the pre-1926 position."

"We are further of opinion that where a *prima facie* case is established that a workman has been dismissed or otherwise penalised for his membership of a trade union or for activities as previously defined, some appeal machinery should be provided for the investigation and review of such a case."

A great national body of employers and employed to form a permanent industrial council is the

main proposal for preserving peace in industry. But, here again, the T.U.C. is to be the sole mouthpiece of the workers.

It is suggested that membership should be composed of representatives of the T.U.C. and an equal number of employers nominated by the Federation of British Industries and the National Confederation of Employers' Associations.

Three main functions of this body should be to hold regular meetings once a quarter for general consultation; to establish a standing joint committee to arbitrate on industrial disputes; and to establish a direct machinery for continuous investigation into industrial problems.

What exactly is to be done when a dispute has come to a head in an industry is set out in the following clause:—

"When a dispute has failed to be settled within an industry, on the application of either party the Joint Standing Committee would make available Joint Conciliation Board to investigate and report upon the matters tending towards a dispute. In order to facilitate investigation it is desirable that both parties should arrange that on an application made to the Joint Standing Committee no stoppage of work or alteration in conditions should take place pending the report of the Joint Conciliation Board."

A notable step towards recognition of the need for reorganising industry on modern lines is taken by the Labour members in joining with the employers in recommendations in favour of "rationalisation."

"The tendency towards a rational organisation of industry and trade, including the grouping of individual units within an industry, into large units is recognised, and this tendency should be welcomed and encouraged in so far as it leads to improvements in the efficiency of industrial production, services, and distribution, and to the raising of the standard of living of the people."

Both parties to the conference have drawn up the memorandum entirely on their own responsibility, but between now and October the recommendation will be submitted to their constituent bodies.

Labour Report.

The Labour representatives will submit their report to the Trade Union Congress in September. The extremists are bound to fight hard to secure the rejection of the proposals, but the recommendations of the committee are almost certain to be upheld by a substantial majority.

The employers, for their part, will submit their proposals to the Federation of British Industries and the National Confederation of Employers' Associations, and when the "Peace in Industry Committee" meets again in October both parties are virtually certain to be invested with full official status.

GUILDFORD MANSION IN FLAMES.

OCCUPANTS ESCAPE IN NIGHT CLOTHES.

CAT AND ALSATIAN DOG FRIEND PERISH.

London, July 31st.

For the second time in two years, Tangley Way, the beautiful Surrey residence of Mr. J. M. Kennedy at Blackheath, near Guildford, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The house had been rebuilt on the foundations of the original house.

So sudden was the outbreak, and so fierce the flames, that the local volunteer brigade, with a manual engine, and the brigade from Guildford, found their efforts to subdue it in vain.

Mr. Kennedy and his family were away, but the chauffeur, his wife and her mother were sleeping on the premises. The chauffeur discovered the fire.

Frantic Efforts.

The villagers were aroused and hurried to the burning house. An eye-witness said: "The flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to discover where the outbreak started. The house is full of valuables such as pictures, furniture, and china, but nothing could be done to save anything."

There are two hydrants close to the house, but the supply from these had little or no effect. Both brigades worked frantically, but were unable to get the fire under control. The alarm was given at 4.40 a.m. There is not a sound room left in the place.

The occupants escaped in their night clothes by groping their way along a smoke-filled passage. The caretaker, wearing only pyjamas and in bare feet, connected a hose to a hydrant in the corridor and played on the flames until almost overcome by the heat and smoke. He was unable to check the flames.

An Alsatian dog and a cat sleeping together in a room in the house perished in the fire.

Mr. Kennedy is a son of Sir Alexander B. W. Kennedy, and a partner in the engineering firm of Messrs. Kennedy and Donkin, of Westminster, S.W.

CHICAGO SHOWS THE WAY.

POISONED BULLETS IN GANG WARFARE.

London, July 10th.

Poisoned bullets are the latest thing in gang warfare in Chicago. The police, while searching the house of a well-known gunman, found a silk glove in each finger of which was a bullet filled with poison.

A high police official said: "The gangsters are resorting to the methods of the jungle. These bullets are worse than dum-dums."

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NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails on or about 16th Aug.
M.V. "REMO" ... Sails on or about 13th Sept.
M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on or about 11th Oct.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

M.V. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on or about 21st Aug.
S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails on or about 18th Sept.
M.V. "REMO" ... Sails on or about 16th Oct.

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SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILEBOET	AMOT, DALNY	In Port	1st Aug. 4 p.m.	MAKASSAR, SOERABAYA
TJIKEMBANG	AMOT, KLUNG & SHAL	6th Aug. 4 p.m.	8th Aug. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJIKINI	AMOT, DALNY	13th Aug. 4 p.m.	15th Aug. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJIKARANG	AMOT, KLUNG & SHAL	20th Aug. 4 p.m.	22nd Aug. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJIMANOEK	AMOT, DALNY	27th Aug. 4 p.m.	29th Aug. 4 p.m.	MAKASSAR, SOERABAYA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	2nd Aug.	5th Aug.	AMOT, SHANGHAI, KILUNG
TJISALAK	MAKASSAR, JAVA	13th Aug.	15th Aug.	AMOT, N. CHINA
TJISAROEK	BATAVIA	16th Aug.	19th Aug.	AMOT, SHANGHAI, KILUNG
TJITAROEN	MAKASSAR, JAVA	27th Aug.	29th Aug.	AMOT, N. CHINA

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Sailings from Europe for Shanghai and Northern Ports:—

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M.V. "BREITENBURG" ... due here on or about the 20th Aug.
M.V. "HAMBURG" ... due here on or about the 31st Aug.
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN" ... due here on or about the 4th Sept.
M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" ... due here on or about the 18th Sept.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

S.S. "OLDENBURG" ... sailing from here on or about the 6th Aug.
S.S. "SAARLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 28th Aug.
M.V. "HEIDELBERG" ... sailing from here on or about the 31st Aug.
M.V. "BREITENBURG" ... sailing from here on or about the 18th Sept.
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 6th Oct.

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AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION CO.

S.S. "CALULU"

Will be despatched from Hong Kong on the

8th AUGUST, 1928

For SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE via MANILA, LOLOLO, KOLAMBUGAN, TABAKAN, SANDAKAN, BALIKPAPAN, RABAU and PORT MORESBY.

For Freight and Passages, Apply to:—

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Queen's Building.

Tel. No. Central 1066

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING" On 31st July,	8 a.m.
BANKOK	"KWANGTUNG" On 31st July,	9 a.m.
WUHAIR & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW" On 31st July,	4 p.m.
SWATOW & SWATOW	"CHINKIANG" On 2nd Aug.,	3 p.m.
(via Swatow)	"CHINKIANG" On 2nd Aug.,	8 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING" On 3rd Aug.,	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING" On 4th Aug.,	10 a.m.
SWATOW, FAKHOI & HAIKONG	"KAYING" On 5th Aug.,	1 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING" On 5th Aug.,	9 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANFUNG" On 6th Aug.,	9 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEW		
CEWANG & DALNY	"LUCHOW" On 8th Aug.,	Noon
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG" On 8th Aug.,	6 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN" On 8th Aug.,	2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUOCHOW" On 11th Aug.,	6 a.m.
WUHAIR, CHITTOO &		
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KUEICHOW" On 11th Aug.,	4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI,	"KALGAN" On 12th Aug.,	1 p.m.
SWATOW & DALNY	"KANOHOW" On 13th Aug.,	Noon
SWATOW, AMOI,		
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANKING" On 14th Aug.,	3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE PACKED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"
THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports
Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMERS	DEPARTURE FROM HONG KONG	ARRIVAL AT SYDNEY
CHANGTE	7th August	14th September
TAIPING	14th August	21st September
CHANGTE	21st August	28th September
TAIPING	28th August	5th October

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 36.

BOSTON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

JOINT SERVICE OF THE
"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

1. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	Via Suez Canal	7th August
2. "LYCAON"	Via Suez Canal	14th August
3. "PHEMUS"	Via Suez Canal	21st September
4. "CITY OF LINCOLN"	Via Suez Canal	5th October

For Freight and Particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG
HONG KONG & CANTON, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

BOSTON

AND NEW YORK

S.S. "ROYAL PRINCE" ... 22nd August
M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ... 16th September

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165. (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams: Furnessco. King's Building.



MAIL STEAMERS

To Marseilles via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
PAUL LECAT ... 1st Aug.	CHENONORCAUX ... 1st Aug.
ANDRE LEBON ... 14th Aug.	PORTHOS ... 14th Aug.
CHENONORCAUX ... 25th Aug.	ATKOS II ... 25th Aug.
PORTHOS ... 11th Sept.	PARAGAN ... 11th Sept.
ATKOS II ... 25th Sept.	SPHINX ... 25th Sept.
PARAGAN ... 9th Oct.	G. METZINGER ... 9th Oct.
SPHINX ... 23rd Oct.	PAUL LECAT ... 23rd Oct.
G. METZINGER ... 6th Nov.	ANDRE LEBON ... 6th Nov.
PAUL LECAT ... 20th Nov.	CHENONORCAUX ... 20th Nov.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Suez Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or DUBOIT.
For DUNKIRK via Port-Said, Oran, Algiers, Marseilles, Hamburg, Rotterdam, (Antwerp).
S.S. "MIN" ... 4th August.

For Full Particulars, apply to—
Cie des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
Telephones: C. 651 and 740. 4, Quai de Commerce.

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

July 28th.
Rhein, German str., 3,625 tons, Capt. Blank, from Shanghai, which port she left on July 25th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A4—Jensen & Co.

July 29th.
Chinkiang, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. C. B. Stringer, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C37—B. & S.

Clara Jensen, Danish str., 1,145 tons, Capt. J. Davidson, from Saigon, which port she left on July 25th, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C19—Chan Tong Ha.

Hai Yang, British str., 1,338 tons, Capt. W. C. Bird, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

Hanoi, French str., 630 tons, Capt. L. Crucho, from Fort Bayard, with coal and general cargo, lying at Stonecutters—M.M.

Huichow, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. J. Beck, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C46—B. & S.

Prominent, Norwegian str., 1,377 tons, Capt. H. Jensen, from Saigon, which port she left on July 25th, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C22—Wo Fat Shing.

Sado Maru, Japanese str., 3,693 tons, Capt. K. Teramoto, from Bombay and Singapore. The latter port she left on July 24th with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5—N.Y.K.

Soon Ann, Chinese str., 738 tons, Capt. Kwok Fook, from Whampoa, lying at buoy No. C44—Shun On S.S. Co.

Sunkong, Chinese str., 322 tons, Capt. Lai Kwong, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C17—Man Yick S.S. Co.

Tjilteboet, Dutch str., 3,635 tons, Capt. P. Lens, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3—J.C.J.L.

July 30th.
Daishu Maru, Japanese str., 1,862 tons, Capt. T. Torii, from Kwangyoo, with a cargo of limestone, lying at Kowloon Bay—M.B.K.

Dangbryn, British str., 3,697 tons, A. E. Mead, from Barry Dock and Suez, with coal and general cargo, lying at Admiralty buoy No. 3—Bank Line.

Empress of Canada, British str., 2,517 tons, Capt. S. Robinson, C.B.E., R.N.R., from Vancouver, via Japan ports and Shanghai, with 1,485 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—C.P.R.

Foohsing, British str., 1,423 tons, Capt. A. Dockroy, from Tientsin and Swatow, with 900 tons of general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Morioka Maru, Japanese str., 4,469 tons, Capt. B. Matsukura, from Singapore, which port she left on July 11th, with 6,000 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

President Lincoln, American str., 8,359 tons, Capt. H. L. Jones, from Manila, which port she left on July 28th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf. Dollar S.S. Line.

(Continued on next Column).

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
The following passengers arrived here on July 30th by the R.M.S. Empress of Canada, from Vancouver, via Japan ports and Shanghai—Mr. J. A. L. Hyde, Lt. L. H. Fairclough, Mr. S. O. Lewis, Mr. R. Pao, the Misses Pao, Miss C. Roger, Mrs. B. D. F. Beith, Mr. P. C. Crawley, Miss A. M. Guttierrez, Mrs. W. J. Hawker, Mrs. M. J. Henderson, Miss J. E. Honess, Mr. Al. J. Israel, Rev. M. F. O'Collins, Mr. H. R. Phelps, Mr. A. N. Spencer, Mr. T. M. Chan, Mr. Wu Tong, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wong, Mr. C. N. Chow, Mrs. Y. Kwan, Mr. S. A. Cassini Choy, Mr. K. Yiu, Mr. S. T. Ma, Mr. O. N. Wong, Mr. A. S. Wong, Mr. Y. H. La, Mr. F. Y. Wong, Mr. Sun He Mimi, Master Chen Ming, Mr. H. L. Yung, Mr. B. Wong, Mrs. Y. C. Liu and infant, Mrs. A. Pan, Mrs. R. Kwon, Mrs. C. C. Wong, Mr. T. T. Wong, Mr. S. C. Wong, Mr. C. P. Wai, Mr. T. C. Cheng, Dr. Y. S. Wan, Miss S. Y. Tai, Mr. Peter S. Wong, Miss S. L. Tai, Mr. and Mrs. K. P. Leong, Mr. and Mrs. Tse Tsok Kai, Mr. C. W. Tong, Master Tong, Mr. E. C. Chan, Mr. H. Y. Liu, Mrs. E. C. Choy, Mr. Chey, Mr. P. M. Poon, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lam, Mr. E. F. Breithenstein, Mr. K. W. Wong, Rev. and Mrs. G. C. Ferry, Master Frank Ferry, Mr. G. E. Marr, Mr. and Mrs. Theng Lee Ging, Mr. Charlie Tom, Mr. A. E. F. Smith, Mr. Shi Chatman, Mr. Tong Long Yue, Mr. D. M. Razack, Mr. J. Bue, Mr. C. F. Tao, Mrs. L. C. Liu, Mr. C. Y. Yaw, Mr. Lam Tze Shat, Mrs. Y. W. Chang, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Ning, Master and Miss Lee Ning, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Kar, Master Lee Kar, Mr. and Mrs. Wong, Miss K. Sze, Miss L. Lee, Miss L. Wu, Mr. K. P. Lee, Dr. C. C. Chen, Mr. Y. F. Cheng, Mr. W. P. Yik, Mr. K. C. Lai, Mrs. M. F. Lee, Mr. Y. W. Fong, Mr. C. S. C. Fong, Master K. Fong, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Wong, Mr. S. F. Tung, Mr. Y. C. Wong, Mr. S. K. Liang, Mr. Y. K. Wong, Mr. K. Shoo, Mr. S. K. Liang, Mr. C. H. Yu, Mr. S. K. Liang, Master K. H. Liang, Master H. H. Liang, Miss W. H. Liang and infant, Mr. L. T. Hua, Mr. S. S. Chen, Mr. M. Chen, Mr. S. Ng, Mr. M. Y. Sun, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Teng, Mr. Y. K. Huang, Mr. T. W. Li, Mr. Lou Sai Kung, Mr. Y. T. Tong, Mr. Y. K. Lee, Mrs. Victor H. Yu, Miss B. C. Ho, Miss C. K. Shum, Mr. Y. T. Lee, Mrs. K. Lee, Master C. Lee, Master K. Lee, Mr. O. S. Fong, Master S. Fong, Mr. C. O. Pan, Mrs. D. Lee, Master T. G. Mok, Mr. H. C. Mar, Miss Y. Y. Mar, Miss K. Y. Mar, Mrs. Ismail, Mrs. Gulamali and infant, Mr. S. A. Ismail, Mrs. A. Tsai, Mr. W. H.

(Continued on next Column).

Talma, British str., 10,000 tons, Capt. R. W. Hocking, R.D., R.N.R., from Moji, which port she left on July 28th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Tatsumo Maru, Japanese str., 4,335 tons, Capt. M. Araki, from Kobe and Iloilo. The latter port she left on July 28th, with sugar and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A8—N.Y.K.

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CLEARANCES.

July 30th.
Borneo, for Hoibow.
Cheung On, for Shanmi.
Chinkiang, for Canton.
Dampfo, for Sarauak River.
Foohsing, for Canton.
Hanoi, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kwang Tung, for Bangkok.
Liangchow, for Swatow.
Morioka Maru, for Keelung.
President Lincoln, for Shanghai.
Proper, for Singapore.
Sado Maru, for Kobe.
Sunkong, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Sunning, for Amoy.
Tatsumo Maru, for Tourane.
Tjilteboet, for Amoy.
Tah King, for Antau.
Fulcanus, for Foochow.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAO via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG" "FOOHSHING" "CHAKSANG" "YATSHING"	Wed., 1st Aug., at Noon Sun., 5th Aug., at Noon Wed., 8th Aug., at Noon Sun., 12th Aug., at Noon
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"NAMSANG"	Fri., 4th Aug., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, S'HAL, MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Fri., 17th Aug., at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"FOOHSHING"	Tues., 31st July, at 5 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG" "AUTSANG"	Mon., 6th Aug., at 3 p.m. Mon., 13th Aug., at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Tues., 7th Aug., at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 210.

GLEN LINE.

FARE, HONG KONG TO LONDON £22.

TO LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship "GLENSHANE"	... (via Oran)	12th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENMOGIE"	... (via Oran)	11th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOIY"	... (via Oran)	18th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	... (via Oran)	31st Oct.

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENAMOIY"		10th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"		11th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENARRY"		1st Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"		14th Sept.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.



FAR EASTERN PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA:
Cabin class ... £73. Intermediate class ... £48.
THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON: FARE FROM HONG KONG TO LONDON:
Cabin class ... £80. Intermediate class ... £50.

NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

Freight S.S. "Grandon"		departure 15th August
Pass. S.S. "FULDIA"		departure 24th August
Freight S.S. "MAIN"		departure 9th Sept.
Pass. S.S. "TRIER"		departure 22nd Sept.

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.
Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.
• Will Call at Havre after Marseilles.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA (Passenger steamers)
JAPAN (Freight steamers)

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI:	
Cabin class ...	£76.00. Intermediate class ... £45.00.
Freight S.S. "Schlesien"	 due here 24th August
Pass. S.S. "TRIER"	 due here 26th August

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS, HONG KONG.

Telephone C. 4537. 3, Charter Road. Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers. Sailing subject to alteration without notice.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAIYANG		Tuesday, the 31st July, at 3 p.m.
HAINING		Friday, the 3rd Aug., at 3 p.m.
HAICHING		Tuesday, the 7th Aug., at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

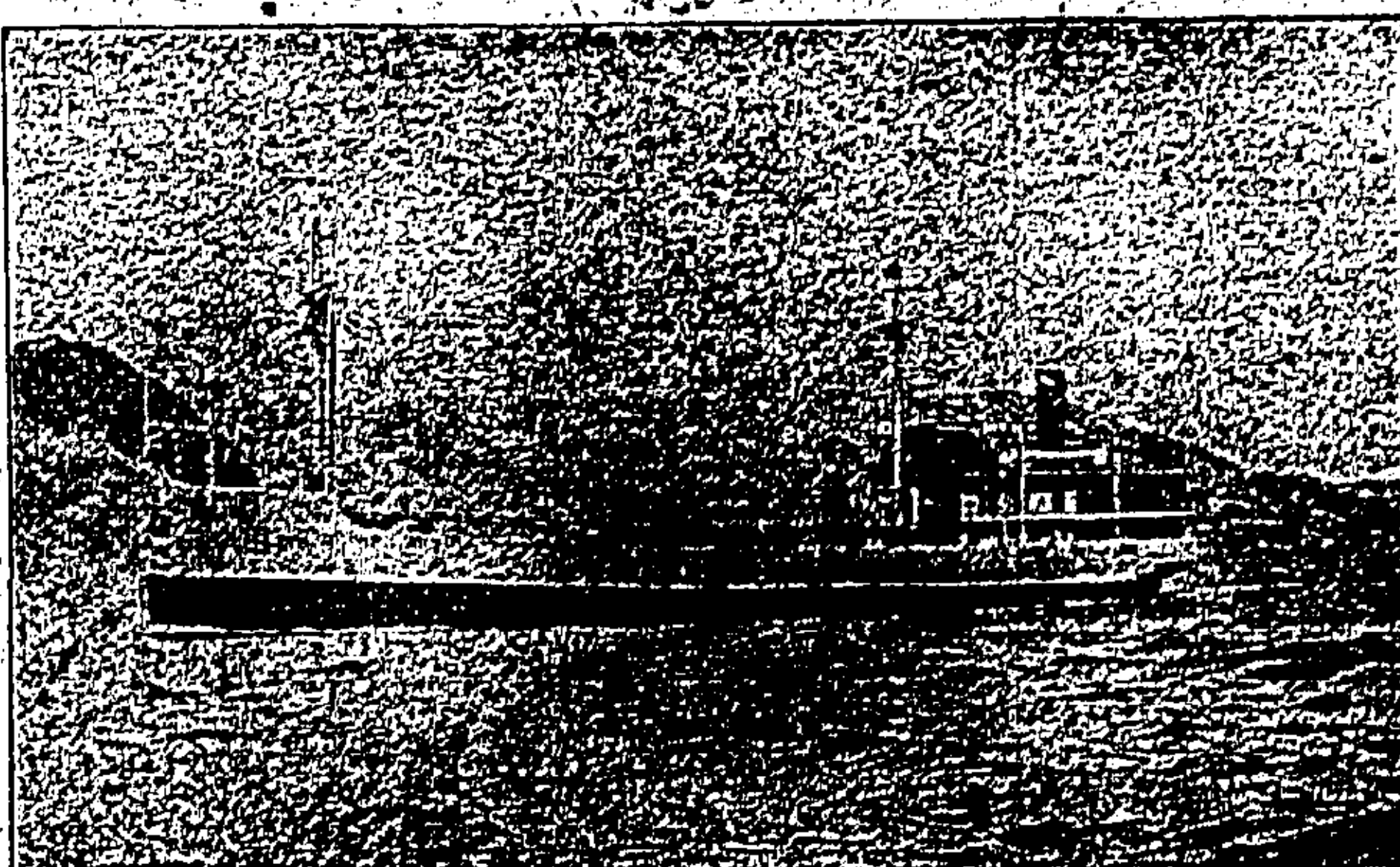
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers

THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONG KONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins, Benson's, Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



TYN SORRW MOTOR VESSEL "PALAWAN."

Built and Motors installed by THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD. to the order of Mr. M. J. Ossorio, Manila, for service in the Philippines.

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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, HONG KONG.



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If you are going to Europe, why not use the uninterrupted service of the World's Greatest Travel System?

On the three separate legs of your journey—across the Pacific, across Canada, and across the Atlantic—this highly trained organization caters to your every need. Its servants are obliging, efficient, and thoughtful of your comfort; its ships, trains and hotels are among the world's best.

Follow the lead of experienced travellers and go the Canadian Pacific way.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Next sailing to the Pacific Coast
S.S. "EMPEROR OF CANADA"
AUGUST 8th, 1928—At 6 A.M.

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.
SINGAPORE, 21st AUG. 1928. VIA SAN FRANCISCO
S.S. "KAWASAKI" 21st AUG. 1928. VIA SAN FRANCISCO
S.S. "YAMATO" 21st AUG. 1928. VIA SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TAIYO MARU (Call Los Angeles) ... Wednesday, 8th Aug.

TENYO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st Aug.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

ATSUBA MARU ... Saturday, 11th Aug.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 25th Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Aug.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 11th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Saturday, 18th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

BINGO MARU ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

NEW YORK and BOSTON via PANAMA.

CAICUTTA MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

DELACOA MARU (Call Glasgow) ... Friday, 17th Aug.

CAICUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MAIACCA MARU ... Wednesday, 8th Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SUWA MARU ... Monday, 6th Aug.

NAGATO MARU (Moji direct) ... Friday, 10th Aug.

Subject to alteration without notice.

For further information, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: Central No. 294 (Private exchanges to all Deptts.)

Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News, Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL AND THROUGH CARGO GOOD.

SEVENTEEN ARRIVALS.

With seventeen arrivals and seven departures for the period ending at 9 a.m. yesterday the general cargo returns for Hong Kong and through ports remained very good. There were five British arrivals and two departures while the imports from British ships were fair.

Thirteen vessels discharged 19,332 tons of general merchandise for this port of which three British ships brought 5,760 tons. The best cargo return was shown by the s.s. *Danby* (British)—a new arrival from Barry (Wales) and Suez with 4,350 tons of coal. The second best return was shown by the s.s. *Taiwan* (British) with general cargo from Kobe and Iloilo.

Through cargo carried by eight vessels totalled 19,857 tons and three British ships contributed 1,613 tons.

Two Japanese ships were shown as best carriers. The s.s. *Nada* (Japan) from Bombay and Singapore had 6,140 tons, while the s.s. *Morkona* (Japan) had 4,083 tons of general from Calcutta and Singapore.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

Arr. Dep.

British 5 2

Japanese 3 1

Chinese 3 1

American 2 1

French 1 0

Danish 1 0

Dutch 1 0

Norwegian 1 0

German 0 2

Total 17 7

VESSLS EXPECTED.

American Mail Line.

President Madison, August 3rd.

Australian-Oriental Line.

Changle, August 7th.

Taipei, September 7th.

Bank Line.

City of Khartoum, August 4th.

City of Evansville, August 10th.

City of Halifax, August 17th.

City of Khos, September 1st.

City of Lincoln, September 14th.

City of Eastbourne, October 10th.

Ben Line.

Benalder, August 2nd.

British India and Apear Line.

Warfield, August 10th.

Takiva, August 12th.

Takada, August 15th.

Takada, August 30th.

Takada, September 3rd.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Canada, July 30th.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Danmark, August 24th.

Asia, September 6th.

Chile, September 21st.

Eastern & Australian Lines.

Amfura, to-morrow.

Tanda, August 9th.

St. Albans, September 3rd.

Qin Line.

Glenamoy, August 10th.

Glenluce, August 11th.

Glenhane, August 12th.

Glenagarry, September 1st.

Glenapp, September 14th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Bellerophon, August 8th.

Phenix, August 9th.

Glauco, August 7th.

Teucer, August 14th.

Calchus, August 18th.

Automedon, August 18th.

Antilochus, August 20th.

Philoctetes, August 21st.

Elpenor, August 22nd.

Sarpedon, August 23rd.

Lycan, August 24th.

Jenias, September 2nd.

Orontes, August 31st.

Menelaus, September 7th.

Eurylochus, September 9th.

Achilles, September 18th.

Zeus, September 19th.

Patroclus, September 20th.

Protesilaus, September 25th.

Meriones, September 26th.

Atropos, September 26th.

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DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

HARBOUR MASTER'S RETURN TO DUTY.

BUSY AT HIS COURT.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

Six boat people, masters and mistresses of cargo boats, appeared before the Harbour Master (Commander J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N.) at the Marine Court yesterday morning for mooring their boats within 100 yards of the low water mark during the prohibited hours. This offence is very common amongst the water-front craft and a permit must be applied for before they may continue loading along-side the wharves after dark. Lance Sergeant Went who made the arrests prosecuted the defendants all pleaded guilty and each was fined 810 with the alternative of 10 days' hard labour.

The Harbour Master returned to duty yesterday after a few days' indisposition.

A New Arrival from Cardiff.

The s.s. *Danby* (British) arrived in port yesterday making her maiden voyage to this port. She is owned by the Brynmor Steamship Company and her local agents are the Bank Line.

The vessel arrived from Barry Dock, Wales (near Cardiff) with 4,350 tons of coal for this port. She also carries 1,000 tons for ports beyond.

She was built at Glasgow in 1913 with a registered tonnage of 2,597, and carries a crew of 32 in all. Her master is Captain A. E. Read, and she has a crew of 13 British, 8 Malays and 9 Arabs.

The master reports fine weather during the voyage.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

Seven vessels brought 1,063 Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m.

MERCHANTS SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following merchant vessels were in port yesterday at 9 a.m.:—
British: *Kayong*, *Aeneas*, *Hydranga*, *Liangchou*, *Sunning*, *Hai Yang*, *Hang Sang*, *Chinkiang*, *Huichow*, *Danyubi*, *Apoey*, *Borneo*, *Talhybius*, *Kwangtung*, *Antung*, *City of Evansville*, *Lyeemoon*, *Hop Sang*, *Hailong*, *Seang Bee*, *Taikoo*, *Gorgistan*, *Sumatra*.
American: *President Lincoln*.
Norwegian: *Havdrøi*, *Dampito*, *Daviken*, *Vestland*.
Portuguese: *Kong On*, *King On*.
Japanese: *Kaito* (Maru), *Aizawa* (Maru), *Totono* (Maru), *Motoki* (Maru), *Koyo* (Maru).
Chinese: *Phanang*, *Sun Kong*, *Soon*, *Chu*, *Chung On*, *Derwent*, *Chung Kong*, *Chung Chou*, *Sun Sai*, *Kai*, *Poo*, *Tye*, *Yan On*, *Hung Chow*, *Tejo*, *Haimun*, *Gen. H.*
Knox, *Man Sun*.
Dutch: *Tijlbeet*, *Tijmanock*, *Jan*, *Otto*.
French: *Hanoi*.
Danish: *Clara*, *Jebsen*.

Princes Line.

Royal Prince, August 22nd.

Javanese Prince, September 16th.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Japan, August 22nd.

Sumatra, August 31st.

P. & O., British India Apear and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR
STRAITS, JAYA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND
LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEBANON, PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
† "KASHMIR"	8,585	4th Aug., Noon	Mars., London, Antwerp & Hull.
† "KIDDERPORE"	5,334	10th Aug.	Strait, Bombay & Karachi.
† "KAIFUJANA"	16,568	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
† "NALDERA"	16,088	1st Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
† "KALIAN"	9,144	15th Sept.	Mars., London, Antwerp & Hull.
† "KASHGAR"	9,000	20th Sept.	do.
† "MORRA"	10,933	13th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
† "KALIA"	9,135	27th Oct.	do.
† "MACEDONIA"	11,120	10th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
† "LAHORE"	9,252	17th Nov.	Mars., London, Antwerp, K'm. H'by.
† "KHYBER"	9,114	24th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
† "KARMALA"	9,123	1st Dec.	do.
† "MALWA"	10,946	8th Dec.	do.
† "KASHMIR"	8,585	15th Dec.	do.
† "NALDERA"	16,088	22nd Dec.	do.
† "MANTUA"	10,946	5th Jan., 1929	do.
† "KALYAN"	9,144	19th Jan., "	do.
† "MORRA"	10,933	2d Feb., "	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
† "KASHGAR"	9,000	16th Feb., "	Marseilles & London.

